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MEAT PLANTS FLOODED.

The unprecedented floods of the Missouri river have put the packing plants at Armourdale under water. The district is flooded. Though inundated, the big packing plants at Kansas City are not in danger. The chief loss will be in the failure to fill orders and the necessary expense of cleaning the machinery and everything after the mud bath and shut down. The plants have been entered by scouting parties and everything is intact. The cattle that had been saved were being cared for by a band of plucky employees who decline to be rescued. The flood is subsiding and in a few days cleaning-up operations will begin. It is hoped to soon have the plants released and going.

The packers' losses on account of the floods at Kansas City and other points will reach about \$1,000,000. The stopping of the Kansas City and St. Joseph plants entailed serious loss in trade in addition to the direct injury to the equipment, the loss of live stock and the damage to the stock in the pickling and storage cellars at the packing-houses. The plants will all be cleaned up and ready for full operation next week. Some of them worked a bit this week. The S. & S. Co. lost no fresh meats nor cattle.

SWIFT AT NEW ORLEANS.

It is reported from New Orleans, La., that Swift & Company will build a large branch plant on St. Joseph street, that city. The company tried to lease the switch track right from the City Council last year. A new application is sought now. The Council has passed favorably upon it.

CANADA WILL SHOW STOCK.

Live stock breeders of Canada will make a big display at the World's Fair, St. Louis. They have asked Government assistance to the extent of \$250,000.

KANSAS CITY SHORT ON MEAT.

Kansas City is short on meat because the cattle and the packinghouses were in mid-stream, though safe, and the city was measurably cut off from outside supplies. The boxes soon went empty and meat went up a bit. It was lucky that the flood swooped down on Saturday and Sunday, as the stock yards are usually empty at that time.

THE STANDARD BUTTERINE COMPANY.

The creditors of the Standard Butterine Company in Langdon, D. C., are getting restless over the action of the receivers. There is \$35,000 cash in their hands, but, instead of distributing a quota among the creditors, an expensive administration goes on to use about \$1,000 a month of said capital. We understand that the creditors will seek protection in court.

MUST STAMP MEAT.

The "stamping" clause in the Massachusetts meat inspection law has been restored to the statute. State inspectors must now see that all carcasses are marked at the time of slaughter.

NEW BUTTERINE PLANT.

The Cudahy butterine plant at Kansas City, Mo., is nearly ready for operations. It has cost about \$75,000, and employs 100 men. The floods retarded the finishing operations, but the wheels will start pretty nearly on time.

FOR A RENDERING PERMIT.

The St. Bernard Rendering and Fertilizing Co., of New Orleans, has an ordinance before the Council, which, if passed, will give it a permit to erect a rendering plant in the rear of the city. The application is opposed. It is now in committee for investigation.

TOM RUDDY NOT DROWNED.

The report gained currency that Thomas Ruddy, of Ruddy Bros., was drowned during the flood at Kansas City while engaged in relief work near the plant of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger. This is an error. Mr. Ruddy did not drown, at least The National Provisioner is so informed. He telegraphed "I'm alive, hearty and good for a few years yet."

PLANT PURCHASE RUMORS.

There are rumors that negotiations are in progress looking to the purchase of the pork packing plant of Lipton & Company and Boyd, Lunham & Co. The former plant is likely to run alone, as it is the American base of supply for the English stores of Sir Thomas Lipton's Company. Both plants are in the Union Stock Yards at Chicago. Nothing definite has been done. The report has not been confirmed.

ARMOUR'S ST. LOUIS PLANT READY.

The new \$2,500,000 packing plant which Armour & Co. built at the National Stock Yards, St. Louis, Mo., will begin operations on June 15. Its general manager is Robert Conway.

The metropolitan and agricultural press will be especial guests of the stock yards and Armour interests on that day, and shortly after noon a luncheon will be served in the Exchange restaurant to the representatives of the various papers.

NATIONAL BUYS CONTINENTAL.

The plant of the Continental Packing Company at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., has been purchased by the National Packing Company. The consideration is around \$1,500,000. The plant was recently remodeled. It was an English concern, and operated by Thos. E. Wells, president. The Lipton plant is the only foreign owned plant now remaining in the yards. The Continental is one of the best pork packing outfits in this country. Its capacity was about 3,000 hogs per day. A year ago Sam McClellan, Jr., the vice-president and general manager of the Anglo-American Company, joined the Continental in the same capacity. The purchase was consummated last Saturday, though it had been virtually acquired some time before.

NEW BRANCH PLANT.

The following is sent by our correspondent from Philadelphia, Pa.:

The Cudahy Packing Company, of Omaha, is having plans prepared by its own draughtsmen for a large warehouse to be erected in Philadelphia at the southwest corner of Ninth street and Girard avenue. It will be a four-story brick structure, of steel construction, about 100 by 125 feet, and will cost about \$100,000. The building will be one of the most complete of its kind in the city, and will have a thoroughly equipped smoke house, stabling department and refrigerating and ice plants. The general superintendent of the Cudahy Company will invite sub-bids on the work from local builders about July 1, and it is expected that the building will be well under way by the close of the summer. A permit to tear down the present building at the southwest corner of Ninth and Girard avenue has been granted to James Porter.

ANNUAL MEETING INTER-STATE COTTONSEED CRUSHERS ASSOCIATION AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE MAY 26, 27, 28

The Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association, meeting at Memphis, adjourned late Thursday afternoon of last week, after a session which was generally admitted to be satisfactory in every respect.

The most important business before the meeting was the adoption of trading rules for the ensuing year. The Committee on Rules had spent several days in preparing its report and had been guided by months of correspondence and by the appearance before it at Memphis of all the members interested. That their work was well done, a difficult task in view of the conflicting interests, was shown by the adoption of their entire report with but few minor changes.

With the increased efficiency of the rules the matter of trading will be considerably simplified this year, but the meeting brought out two very important facts: First, that the classifications on meal and cake are very deficient. Second, that the manufacturers of cottonseed products are selling much of what they produce at too low a price.

The first is shown by the fact that under the rules it is difficult to determine with any exactness just what meal and cake is worth. A certain low standard is set and products worth considerably more than at this grade are sold at the same price.

The second is demonstrated by comparing the food values of cottonseed meal and cake with other food-stuffs of a similar nature and because it is known that buyers, particularly in foreign markets, re-work the meal and cake and derive large profits by doing so. Subsequent meetings will have to remedy these defects.

Altogether, however, the meeting just closed accomplished much that will benefit the cottonseed trade and the leaders of the association are to be congratulated on its success.

RULES FOR 1903-1904

COTTONSEED OIL.

Measurement.

Rule 1.—A tank car of cottonseed oil for contract purposes shall be 125 barrels, unless otherwise specified. Tank cars must be loaded to full capacity. A barrel of oil if sold loose is 50 gallons. A gallon of oil is $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds avoirdupois.

Rule 2.—(1) Crude cotton oil may be sold either loose or in barrels, as agreed between the seller and the buyer. If in barrels they shall be good, new, iron-bound barrels, properly silicated, or thoroughly steamed and

cleaned refined petroleum barrels. Packages must be in good shipping order and contain not less than 48 gallons each, provided that the aggregate of delivery on any sale shall equal 50 gallons for each barrel sold. On delivery of other than above barrels an allowance of 50 cents per barrel shall be made by seller.

(2) Settlements for contracts for refined cottonseed oil shall be made on the basis of 53 gallons to the barrel. Packages for refined oil must be good hard wood iron-bound barrels, new or thoroughly cleaned refined cotton oil barrels, painted or varnished. They must be delivered in good shipping order and shall not be under 50 or over 60 gallons each in case of delivery. On delivery of packages other than as above, an allowance not exceeding 50 cents per barrel shall be made by seller. Tares shall be tested, if required by either buyer or seller, by emptying four barrels of each 100 barrels, to be taken indiscriminately from the lot. Allowance shall be made for difference in tares in excess of one pound per barrel.

Classification.

Cottonseed oils shall be classed and graded as follows:

3. Prime summer yellow must be clear, sweet in flavor and odor, free from water and settlings, and of no deeper color than 35 yellow and 7.1 red, on Lovibond's equivalent color scale.

The color examinations shall be made as follows: The oil is placed in a pure white 4-ounce sample bottle, the depth of the oil in the bottle shall be $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The bottle shall be placed in a tintometer which is protected from any light except reflected white light, and the reading made at the temperature of about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. If the oil is of deeper color than the glass standard, 35 yellow, 7.1 red, it shall not be prime.

Rule 4.—Choice summer yellow must be sweet in flavor and odor, clear and brilliant in appearance and free from moisture.

6. Off summer yellow shall be free from water and settlings, oil in taste and color, and should be sold by sample.

Rule 7.—Prime Crude: Crude cottonseed oil to pass as prime must be made from sound decorticated seed; must be sweet in flavor and odor, free from water and settlings, and must produce prime summer yellow grade with the use of caustic soda by the best refining methods, with a loss in weight not exceeding 9 per cent., provided any oil that refines with a greater loss than 9 per cent. but still makes prime summer yellow grade shall not be rejected, but shall be reduced in price by a corresponding per cent. of the contract price of the oil. Otherwise it can be rejected outright.

(David Wesson (chairman), James Boyce and R. B. Hume were appointed a committee of three expert chemists, who shall from time to time give any arbitration chemist points as to how oil should be refined to get best results.)

Rule 8.—Choice crude oil must be made from sound decorticated seed, must be sweet in flavor and odor, free from water and settlings, and shall produce, when properly refined, choice summer yellow oil at a loss in weight not exceeding 6 per cent. for Texas oil and 7 per cent. for oil from other parts of the country.

Oil neither choice nor prime shall be called off oil.

When off oil is sold by sample any oil tendered shall be equal to sample, but if it should refine at a loss exceeding the loss of the sample by not over 2 per cent., but otherwise equal, it is still a good tender at a reduced price in proportion to the excess loss.

The buyer shall have the right to reject the oil outright, if it tests beyond 2 per cent. refining loss as compared with the sale sample.

Soap Stock.

Rule 11.—All sales, unless otherwise agreed upon by buyer and seller, are sold on a basis of 50 per cent. fatty acid, not to fall below 40 per cent. If containing less than 40 per cent. fatty acid soap stock shall not be considered merchantable. Delivery to be made in iron-bound hardwood packages or tank cars.

A contract tank car of soap stock shall be 50,000 pounds, unless otherwise specified.

Cottonseed Cake.

Rule 12.—A ton of cottonseed cake is 2,240 pounds, unless otherwise agreed.

A ton of cracked cake is 2,000 pounds, unless otherwise specified.

Rule 13.—Cottonseed cake shall be graded and classed as follows:

Choice cake must be bright yellow in color, sweet in odor, soft and friable in texture, not burnt in cooking, free from excess of hulls, and must produce, when properly ground, choice meal.

Rule 14.—Prime cake must be of good color, yellowish, not brown or reddish, sweet in odor, firm but not flinty in texture, free from excess of hulls, and must produce, when properly ground, a prime meal.

Rule 15.—Off Cake: All grades of cottonseed cake which are distinctly off in color, taste or odor, or which have been improperly manufactured so as to incorporate in it a very large percentage of lint and hulls, or to produce an exceedingly ~~light~~ flinty texture.

Rule 16.—Cottonseed cake unless otherwise specified shall be packed in good, strong, sound Dundee bags, either new or second-hand, at the option of the seller, unless specified in contract. Packages must be well sewed and in good shipping order, and bear a shipping mark or a brand.

Cottonseed Meal.

Rule 17.—A ton of cottonseed meal is 2,000 pounds, unless otherwise stated. A sack of cottonseed meal is 100 pounds gross weight.

Cottonseed meal shall be classed and graded as follows:

Rule 18.—Choice must be the product from choice cottonseed cake when finely ground,

must be perfectly sound, sweet, and light yellow color (canary), free from excess of lint and hulls. Analysis must contain at least 8 per cent. ammonia.

Rule 19.—Prime must be made from prime cake, finely ground, of sweet odor, reasonably bright in color, yellow, not brown or reddish, and free from excess of lint or hulls, and by analysis must contain at least 7½ per cent. ammonia for the southeastern States, 8 per cent. for the Mississippi Valley States and for Texas.

Rule 20.—Off: Any cottonseed meal which is distinctly deficient in any of the requirements of prime quality, either in color, odor, texture or analysis, or all.

When off meal is sold by sample, delivery shall equal sample in every respect except in ammonia test, and shall not be rejected if the meal delivered tests not more than one-half of one per cent. less ammonia than the ammonia test of the sample sold by, but shall be reduced by a corresponding per cent. of the contract price; otherwise it can be rejected outright.

Rule 21.—Cottonseed meal shall be packed in good sound Cental or Laplata bags, either new or second-hand (except where otherwise stipulated for packages designed for export in kilo or other bags), 100 pounds gross weight, which must be well sewed and in good shipping order, and bear a shipping mark or a brand.

COTTONSEED.

Classification.

Cottonseed shall be divided into two classes—prime seed and off seed.

Rule 24.—Prime seed shall be clean, dry, sound seed, free from dirt, trash and bolls.

Off seed—seed not coming up to the requirements of prime seed shall be considered off seed. Off or damaged seed shall be settled for on its merits and comparative value as against value of standard prime seed.

GENERAL RULES.

Rule 25.—(1) A claim for loss in weight, to be entitled to consideration, must be supported by the sworn certificate of a public weigher at point of destination.

(2) Oil: In the case of oil, however, the oil shall be weighed by a sworn public weigher at destination, and his certificate furnished immediately to both buyer and seller. It must show condition of tank car and if weighed on track scale, the gross tare and net weights. Also that car was uncoupled and free while being weighed. If on tank scale the certificate must show the conditions of both tank car and tank scale; the thorough emptying of same and the condition of all connecting pipes.

(3) Expenses: All expenses of weighing and inspection to be paid by the buyer.

(4) In case of weights of oil submitted to arbitration the seller's proof of weights at the mill shall be entitled to consideration by the arbitration committee.

(5) In case of oil submitted to arbitration on account of quality the seller's sample of oil, if drawn from the tank car after the tank is loaded and according to the rules, shall be entitled to consideration by the arbitration committee.

(6) Where sales are made for shipment in buyer's tanks and the oil is rejected on delivery because not up to the contract, the seller, on being notified, shall within five days thereafter dispose of the oil through any recognized broker on the open market for the account of whom it may concern. If the seller fails to make disposition of said oil within ten days, the buyer may take possession of the oil for account of whom it may concern, and buyer's claim shall be decided by the arbitration committee if buyer and seller cannot agree. In the case of arbitration of oil rejected under this article, the arbitration committee shall assess the actual loss and damages against the loser of the arbitration.

Rule 26.—All offers, sales or purchases of cottonseed oil (or other cottonseed products) shall be understood, unless specified to the contrary, to be f. o. b. cars at the mill, weights and quality guaranteed at destination

when received in original package in good order, loss or damage by accident or wreckage in transit to be at buyer's risk. Unless specially stated, oil shall be considered as sold loose, and buyer shall furnish tank cars.

Rule 27.—All sales of cottonseed products, unless otherwise specified, shall be for cash, payments to be made by resident buyers on presentation of invoice with railroad ticket signed, or bill of lading attached, showing delivery of goods to the carrier in good order. Any tender of a grade of oil meal or cake better than the grade sold shall be deemed a good delivery.

Rule 28.—Unless specially stipulated, payment of non-resident buyers shall be by sight or demand draft at cost, with not to exceed one-quarter of one per cent. exchange, with bill of lading attached, showing delivery of goods to the carrier in good order, unless otherwise agreed.

Rule 29.—When goods are delivered to the carrier as agreed, whether in whole or partial completion of trade, payment for same shall become due, if presented during banking hours, and all risks belong to the buyer.

Rule 30.—On all sales of cottonseed products to or through regular brokers the seller shall pay the brokerage, unless otherwise specially agreed.

Rule 31.—When a trade is closed with or through a broker it shall be understood that his fee has been earned, whether the goods are finally delivered or not.

Rule 32.—On all trades by telegraph, day messages requiring day answers shall be open until 12 midnight of the day on which sent. Night messages shall be open until noon following the night on which sent. The time when telegrams are filed in telegraph office sending same to govern, and this rule to apply only when no specific time is stated in the original offer.

Rule 33.—Rules governing trades in cottonseed products are only applicable in the absence of a specific written contract, stating special conditions, but either party to a trade may demand a formal written or printed contract as soon as the trade is completed. Such contract, unless specially excepted, being subject to all the rules of this association.

Rule 34.—All trades in cottonseed products shall be either immediate, prompt or specified dates of shipment.

(1) Immediate shall be within five working days.

(2) Prompt shall be within ten working days.

(3) Specified dates according to contract. In all cases the bill of lading shall be evidence of date of shipment.

Buyers' Tanks.

Rule 35.—In case the buyer furnishes tank cars, shipments of same by buyer shall be as follows:

(1) Quick shipment of empty tank cars shall be within two working days.

(2) Immediate shipment of empty tank cars shall be within five working days.

(3) Prompt shipment of empty tank cars shall be within ten working days.

(4) Specific shipments.

Tank cars shall be forwarded by buyer in such time that under the ordinary course of transportation the tank cars shall reach the seller in time to allow him to make delivery as per contract. In case the buyer does not ship the tank cars as specified above the seller, on arrival of the tank cars at his mill, at his own option, may or may not fill them, but in case he does shall be allowed to charge the buyer \$2 per day for each tank car for every day's delay beyond the expiration of the contract time of shipment, provided that this \$2 per day is a demurrage charge only and that nothing in this rule may be taken to limit or interfere with the rights of cancellation of or limit the measure of damage under the contract, but in case it is shown that the tank cars were shipped in due time as specified above and delayed en route, the seller must fill them, charging the buyer \$2 per day per tank, as specified above. Railroad records to govern as to time of shipments and deliveries of tank cars. In case a tank car is disabled or lost another tank car is

to be forwarded promptly or buyer to take its place. It being understood that the arrival of tank cars at town where mill is located shall constitute delivery, as specified above.

Rule 36.—If more than one tank car is to be furnished for the same delivery under one transaction, the first car only shall be shipped as above, and the balance shall follow as rapidly as the seller can with certainty load the same.

(2) Seller shall in all cases load cars within 48 hours of arrival at destination, and to their full capacity when within contract requirements.

(3) In case the seller does not load the tank cars within 48 hours after their arrival at the mill he shall pay the buyer \$2 per day for each tank car for every day's delay beyond the 48 hours. The converse to this rule shall apply to buyers handling other tank cars than their own.

(4) Tank cars delayed during settlements of disputes by arbitration or otherwise shall be subject to demurrage at the rate of \$2 per day, less the customary unloading time of 48 hours, the party in error to pay the demurrage.

Seller shall in all cases inspect tank cars and clean them if necessary, at the expense of the buyer, charging only actual cost for same.

TIME CONTRACTS.

Rule 37.—When a time contract is made for any one of the products of a mill, with a date specified for the expiration, and the quantity or quality, or both, are not stipulated, it is understood to be for all the possible output of the particular products named that can be made from seed worked up to midnight of the last day named in the contract; the whole to be put in proper condition for shipment as speedily as possible after the date of expiration of contract.

Rule 38.—In all time contracts it is understood that the mill is to run to its full capacity and to use every means known to produce goods of the quality stipulated, when so named, and failure to do either or both of these appears intentional, then both actual and consequential damages may be awarded by the "Arbitration Committee."

In case mill burns, the contract is void.

Claims.

Rule 39.—All claims against shipments of cottonseed products must be made within five days after their arrival at American point of destination, except a product for export, in which case twenty days shall be allowed after arrival at American point of destination.

Rule 40.—No claim from any foreign market will be recognized unless the proper samples of the goods are taken and preserved previous to their leaving their American shore, unless samples are drawn before removal from foreign dock and samples taken according to the rules governing samples. This shall only apply to shipments on through bills of lading.

Rule 41.—All claims to be brought before the committee of this Association must be accompanied by an affidavit from a reliable party, substantially in the following form, describing and identifying the samples submitted as taken from and fairly representing the entire shipment:

Form for Claims.

Rule 42.—I, the undersigned, do hereby make affidavit that I have drawn fair and true samples from packages of being not less than per cent. of the entire number of packages embraced in a shipment made by from as evidenced by the bill of lading dated and issued by

The samples were carefully taken so as to secure a fair representation of the contents of the individual package and a true average of the quality of the entire shipment.

I certify to the correctness of the samples which represent the shipment marked or

which represent the shipment marked or identified as follows: or contained in Sworn to before me, a notary or J. P. of county and state of and duly authorized by law to take depositions, this day of 190...

Samples.

Rule 43.—Samples representative of any shipment of cottonseed products to secure the official recognition of this Association or its committees must be secured in substantially the following manner:

Rule 44.—Oil: If in tank cars at least two gallons must be taken well down in the body of the oil, and from this one gallon sample shall be drawn and placed in a perfectly clean tin can, which shall be securely fastened up without the use of sealing wax, and carefully labeled so as to guarantee its identity and correctness and for the use of the arbitration committee.

In case of contention and when agreed samples are not furnished the arbitration committee may consider samples furnished by both the seller and the buyer, careful attention being given to properly sworn statements as to the manner of procurement and identifications of the samples furnished.

Rule 45.—When oil in barrels is sampled by the order of the arbitration committee, samples shall be drawn from ten per cent. of the barrels selected at random, each sample to be taken from a separate barrel and so taken as to represent its entire contents and drawn in such a manner as to prevent any introduction of moisture; each sample so taken shall be sealed and labeled, as provided above.

Rule 46.—Soap stock: When in tank cars sample shall be drawn at regular intervals as tank is being loaded in the presence of a representative of seller and buyer, as provided in Rule 40 (old Rule 46).

They shall be taken in the approximate proportion of one pound to each ten barrels, and a thorough mixture made of same. From the mixture two one-pound samples shall be taken which shall be hermetically sealed in can or jar, one to be retained by seller and one forwarded to buyer; the sample retained by seller to be kept intact and to serve as basis of adjustment of difference as between seller and buyer in the matter of quality.

If in barrels, sample shall be drawn with a trier from each and every barrel; a gallon sample from the mixture, which shall constitute the test for the lot; samples to be drawn from tanks or barrels by sampler.

Rule 47.—Cake: Sample pieces not less than three inches square shall be taken from at least five per cent. of the packages in each carload or in the entire lot if not shipped in carload lots, which pieces shall be wrapped in such manner as to keep each lot separate and distinct, and fairly representing the shipment from which taken. These samples shall be sealed and labeled as to thoroughly identify them and the shipment which they represent.

Rule 48.—Meal: Two ounces or more from a sack shall constitute a sample of meal and must be drawn so as to fairly represent the entire contents of the bag. Twenty samples from each carload, or fifty sacks from each 100 tons, if not shipped in car lots, shall be sufficient to represent a shipment. Separate samples of meal should be well wrapped in heavy paper, sealed and labeled, so as to identify them and the shipment they represent. Samples of meal, if of approximately the same grade and quality, need not be kept separate, but may be commingled, in which case they must be placed in a metal mailing or sample box and carefully marked, showing the number of samples taken, as well as car number and mark.

Provided, that where large lots of cake or meal are involved, representative samples taken practically as herein prescribed, not less than five pounds in weight for cottonseed cake or two pounds for cottonseed meal, shall be deemed a compliance with these rules.

Rule 49.—Sample shall in every case be drawn in the presence of representatives of both buyer and seller by reliable party or

parties, who shall make affidavit as prescribed by these rules in the Form of Claims.

Par. 2. If the seller refuses or neglects for forty-eight hours after notification to appear in person or appoint a representative to draw the samples in the presence of the buyer or his representative for arbitration, then the buyer may appoint any disinterested person to draw such samples.

Rule 50.—Samples drawn and presented to the association with all expenses paid in accordance with the above requirements, and with the prescribed form and agreement attached, shall be considered sufficient evidence for arbitration.

Where claims are made and not sustained the claimant must pay all the expenses incurred.

Rule 51.—Arbitration may be held at New York, Memphis, Atlanta, New Orleans, Chicago, Dallas or Galveston, as agreed by the parties at difference, or in case they cannot agree, then as determined by the Secretary of the Association.

Arbitrations may be held at New York, Memphis, Atlanta, New Orleans, Chicago, Dallas or Galveston, as agreed by the parties at difference, or in case they cannot agree, then as determined by the Secretary of the Association. At Dallas or other points not provided with an exchange, to provide facilities not now existing, the President of this Association, as soon as convenient after his election, shall appoint a Permanent Committee of Arbitration, to consist of five members, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. This committee shall meet upon the call of its chairman at the central point above mentioned as often as necessary for the prompt dispatch of business, and as compensation shall receive for each such meeting a fee of thirty-five (\$35.00) dollars, to be divided as later provided, together with the traveling and hotel expenses of the members actually in attendance and serving, which fee shall be divided equally against the losers in such cases as may be acted upon at each meeting.

(2) The party demanding the arbitration, at the time of the demand, and the other party upon consenting to it, shall deposit with the Secretary of the Association a fee of \$50, of which, in case of loss, there shall be paid for each case \$10 to the Association, \$5 to the Permanent Chairman of the Committee of Arbitration, which shall be in addition to his regular proportion of the Committee's fee of \$35, which amount shall be divided equally between the members of the committee actually serving on the case and the expenses of each serving member; the balance, if any, to be refunded.

(3) No personal appearance will be permitted before the Arbitration Committee except upon the unanimous request of the committee. Before calling the Arbitration Committee together the Secretary of the Association shall procure from each party to the arbitration an agreement in writing to abide by the decision of the Arbitration Committee and to pay immediately the amount of the award.

(3) An appeal to the Executive Committee from the decision of the Arbitration Committee may be had by either party upon written notice within five days in cases where the award is over \$300. The party making the appeal shall deposit with the Secretary of the Association the full amount of the award, plus \$50, to cover expenses of the appeal.

(5) In case of an appeal the Secretary shall call the Executive Committee together and the majority of them shall constitute a quorum and each member serving shall receive \$10, and his traveling expenses to and from the place of meeting. The loser shall pay all the expenses of the arbitration and the traveling expenses of the arbitrators.

(6) Should a member fail or refuse to submit to the demand of another member for arbitration, or delay or obstruct such demand for five days after proper notice, the Chairman of the Permanent Committee on Arbitration, upon receipt of such complaint, shall proceed at once to satisfy himself as to the facts, and these being satisfactory shall immediately proceed with the arbitration ex-

parte and the decision so rendered shall be of full force and effect.

(7) Should any member refuse or delay for three days to pay in full any award of the Arbitration Committee the other party to the arbitration may report the matter to the Chairman of the Permanent Committee of Arbitration, who shall at once proceed to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the complaint and if confirmed shall at once notify the President of the Association, who shall immediately, through the Secretary, demand of the party at fault payment, and if such payment is not made within three days thereafter the member shall be immediately expelled from the Association, as provided in Rule 50, and the President, over his official signature, countersigned by the Secretary, shall so notify him and at the same time and in the same way issue a circular letter to every member of the Association, notifying them that such member has been expelled from the Association for nonconformance with the provisions of Rule 49. Any member so expelled shall not again become a member of this Association until such claims shall have been satisfied in full, and then only upon a majority vote of the Executive Committee.

All expenses of arbitration shall be borne by party against whom award is made.

Rule 52.—In case of differences between members of this association that cannot be amicably adjusted same shall be settled by arbitration upon the application of either, and the secretary shall call such arbitration at such place as he sees best promptly upon notice of such request. Any member refusing to arbitrate for five days after such has been demanded, or failing to pay the award of an arbitration committee within three days after having been notified of it, shall be expelled from the association by the Executive Committee upon proper complaint, and every member of the association notified by the secretary.

Any member with whom an arbitration is demanded shall not be allowed to resign before all matters in question are settled; the secretary to give all notices required under this rule by registered mail.

Rule for determination of gallons from weight of oil at different temperatures:

A gallon of cottonseed oil at 70 degrees Fahrenheit weighs 7.65 pounds.

For each Fahrenheit degree above 70 degrees deduct .003 pounds per gallon.

(Example: Oil at 80 degrees F. (10 degrees x .003 equals .03) would weigh 7.62 pounds per gallon.)

For each Fahrenheit degree below 70 degrees add .003 pounds per gallon.

(Example: Oil at 50 degrees F. (20 degrees x .003 equals .06) would weigh 7.71 pounds per gallon.)

To arrive at gallons of oil in tank car, divide the net weight of the oil by the factor obtained as above.

(Example: Net weight oil in tank, 46,000 pounds; temperature oil in tank, 50 degrees Fahrenheit: 1 gallon equals 7.71 pounds; 46,000 pounds divided by 7.71 gallons equals 5,966 27-100 gallons.)

THANKS TO MEMPHIS.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this association hereby tenders its heartfelt thanks to the Memphis Merchants' Exchange; H. P. Johnson, manager Southern Cotton Oil Co., chairman of the Committee of Arrangements; Lawson D. Falls, manager Valley Oil Co., chairman Committee on Finance; "Our Brode," S. R. Montgomery, president of the Country Club, who kindly tendered the club rooms for our use; Capt. J. H. Rees, president Arkansas City Packet Co., who generously tendered his beautiful steamer, "Kate Adams," free of charge, to the association, and its captain, R. R. Agnew, for a delightful excursion on the river; Phil Pidgeon, president Business Men's Club; the press of Memphis ("Commercial Appeal," "Morning News" and "Evening Scimitar"); "Dick," the genial and capable

caterer of the Country Club, who has so skillfully looked after our spiritual welfare, and everybody else in and around Memphis. God bless them all for the admirable and unstinted manner in which they have contributed to the comfort and pleasure of each individual member from the moment of our arrival in Memphis to the closing hour of our annual convention.

(Offered by F. H. Bailey, Texas, and adopted by a rising vote.)

AGAINST OLEO LAW.

The following resolution, offered by George L. McCarthy, of The National Provisioner, was adopted enthusiastically:

Whereas, Pure food chemists of acknowledged authority throughout the world have unequivocally declared that oleomargarine, when properly manufactured, is a wholesome and nutritious food product; and

Whereas, Many hundreds of thousands of our people are pleased with its taste and satisfied with it as a food; and

Whereas, Large numbers of these, particularly in the cities of our country, are actually dependent upon it as a table requirement; and

Whereas, There is no good and legitimate reason why this product should not be manufactured and sold upon its merits without legislative discrimination; and

Whereas, Congress has placed a prohibitive tax upon this wholesome and necessary food product because of the importunities of the manufacturers of a competing product; be it

Resolved, by the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association, in annual meeting assembled, That the tax upon oleomargarine now in effect is declared to be outrageous class legislation and un-American in principle, and that this blot upon our statute books should be removed at the earliest opportunity.

"OUR ASSOCIATION."

BY LOUIS K. BELL.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association—As we meet again in this hospitable city I am reminded that just eighteen years ago there was held here what proved to be the last meeting of what some of the older crushers probably still think of as the best association the cottonseed crushers have ever had. Doubtless the old association had on its roll of members a larger percentage of the mills then in operation than any association that has been formed in later years, but when we consider the growth of the industry, the great increase in the number of mills and the wide extent of country now covered by them, we cannot feel that the organization which holds its seventh annual convention here at this time is less representative of the industry, or less influential, than was the old association whose glories we are striving to perpetuate. These references to ancient history may not be interesting to the younger members of the association, but to a few of the old war horses who are present they will bring back memories which it is always pleasant, as well as profitable, to recall at these meetings.

The presiding officer, elected a year before at the memorable meeting held at New Orleans, was none other than our own popular President Allison, who has been at the helm of this association for the past year. His associates were Edmond Urquhart, vice-president, and J. H. Dugan, secretary. The latter passed to his rest some years ago, beloved by all who were interested in the industry for which he had done so much. Col. Urquhart, though not in robust health, is spending his days quietly at his home in Little Rock, but, I am sure, with his interest in our organization unabated.

Among those who were active in the affairs of the association then as well as at present were T. P. Sullivan, W. H. Wright, E. M. Durham, C. Fitzsimmons, Alex Allison and F. W. Brode. Others, of whom many have died or are not actively engaged in the cotton oil industry, were J. N. Carpenter, Robert Thompson, R. B. Brown, T. R. Chaney, Lyman, Klapp, George O. Baker, M. Frank, J. V. Lewis, Joe Stack, A. C. Landry, J. H. Maginnis, J. Aldige, M. J. O'Shaughnessey, J. R. Miller and many more whom you will recall. The chief subjects discussed then before the meeting were the matter of a mutual insurance company, the misuse of sacks and the importance of keeping statistics, but it seems the discussions produced no better results than those we have at present. The duty imposed by the various foreign countries appears to have been a subject also widely discussed, and its effect upon the industry was, as it still is, a grave uncertainty.

Many of you will recall the effect which was produced at the meeting at New Orleans in 1884 by the gathering in of mills by the then lately organized American Cotton Oil Company. The facts which leaked out during the progress of that meeting of the additions to the list of mills which had passed into the control of that company dampened the ardor of many of the crushers who loved individual independence, but believed in the kind of co-operation which is to be had in an association, and the doom of the old association was clearly seen. It was very doubtful whether another convention would be held, but the feeling of brotherhood finally led to a resolution to meet again the following year, and the meeting at Memphis in 1885 was the result. In the meantime, the American Company had made such further gains in the number of mills within its control that it practically represented the industry, and the necessity for the old association no longer existed.

It was not until the rapid increase in the number of independent mills set in a few years later that this necessity again became apparent, and from it, after several local efforts to form effective organizations, came about the formation of the Inter-State Association. As one of its reputed "fathers"—the other being our genial associate, F. W. Brode—I have again to congratulate you upon the success which you have achieved. As the association has passed the crucial period of its infancy and has reached a measure of development which qualifies it to grapple with the evils which beset the path of the innocent cottonseed oil crusher—or dealer, for that matter—I will not weary you by trying to give you in detail all that has been accomplished by this association during its past history. If our coming together had resulted in nothing more than renewing old acquaintances and forming new ones, besides being drawn into closer trade relations, it would have repaid more than the mere outlay of a few dollars of expense which its existence has imposed upon you. In matters of legislation, both national and State, the influence of this association has been felt with good effect. It may not have accomplished all it desired in relation to seed troubles, but these after all are local matters, better adjusted by those in the immediate territory where they exist. The matter of buying and selling the products of your industry, so that all may be satisfied, is a subject to which much thought and study have been given, not only by past committees, but it has during the past season occupied the attention of your present Committee on Rules, who, no doubt, in the wisdom which is said to be found in the multitude of counsel, will devise such rules as well meet the existing conditions.

With this we will drop the past and ask of the future. If it may be permitted of an outsider, but one deeply interested not only in this association, but in all that relates to the cottonseed industry, I would like to submit the following suggestions for your consideration:

1. That your by-laws be so amended as to permit the re-election of the president and

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make the term two years instead of one year, as it is at present. The reason for this change is that a president has hardly become acquainted with his office and familiar with its duties, when he steps aside. His year's experience may have discovered many matters of importance to the industry, and though he may have set the machinery at work for the benefit of the trade, yet before the wheels have fairly got in motion he has to step down and out. However well qualified his successor may be to take up the lines, it will be months before he has familiarized himself with the situation as outlined by his predecessor, and about that time he, too, follows the path of all good presidents.

2. I would recommend that a meeting of the association, or as many as can attend, but especially the Executive and Governing Committee, be held soon after the opening of the season. Under your present rules the meeting is held when the season is practically over, and at this mid-season meeting matters of vital importance to the industry could be discussed and settled. For instance, rules adopted at the close of one season for the sale of the products may not, at the opening of another season, meet the conditions at all. Then, too, seed matters could be discussed and arranged according to locality. In this connection, I would suggest making the rules of the association more binding, as all exchange rules are. A member must abide by them, and if he will not submit to arbitration, then all members are warned not to trade with him. When a member defaults on his contract, whether he be a buyer or seller, he should be posted, so that all members of the association would know he was barred from doing business with them.

Finally, I repeat my old recommendation for a bureau of information in charge of the secretary, where all facts and figures relating to the cotton oil industry could be obtained by members of the association. As I am not a lawyer, nor even the son of a lawyer, I am not sure whether any of these suggestions would conflict with the anti-trust laws or not; but that could easily be found out by some member, especially those who have had experiences the past year with the laws of Texas and other States.

The effort to secure the passage of a national law by the last Congress, providing for the periodical publication of statistics of the cotton crop, promised at one time to afford information which would have been of great value to the cottonseed crusher, as well as to all who are interested in the marketing of the products. It would not have been necessary to have coupled with these statistics those which bore directly upon seed, but it would have been better for all concerned in seed products if the amount of the crush could also be definitely known. It appears to be questionable whether the compilation of such statistics can be enforced by any law, and it will probably be found in the long run that you will have to depend upon your own efforts and the willingness of the individual crusher to confide some of these details of his business to some one acting for the entire industry, to accomplish what everybody admits is a great need of the business.

A year ago I hoped that at this meeting we should be able to congratulate ourselves upon the successful operation of a mutual insurance company, but while the scheme does not seem to have been abandoned, the company is not yet in sight. It was fortunate that there should have been a conflict of interests between the larger and the smaller companies upon this proposition. There is hardly room enough for two successful organizations for mutual insurance in this business, and the financial strength of the larger concerns is as necessary to the success of a movement of this kind as are the greater number and amount of insurable properties of the independent mills.

The history of the industry during the past year has shown nothing to indicate anything extra hazardous about cottonseed mill risks, and so far as I can learn, the fire underwriters are showing no more liberality in their treatment of these risks than they had done previously. The inducements for mutual insurance are, therefore, as great as ever, and the proposition should not be side-tracked and lost sight of after so much had been done to put it into operation.

As our country grows and our trade widens new outlets for the consumption of cotton oil are found, and it behooves this association to be wide-awake and head the commercial army which is ever seeking new fields to conquer, and not be found in the rear carrying the "water pail." I want to see tions in the advancements which it makes in the sale of its products, both at home and abroad.

There is no better proverb for a manufacturer or merchant to heed than the one which tells him "in times of prosperity prepare for adversity." With the present great crushing capacity of the country there is no telling when the cotton crop may yield such a flood of seed as to more than fill all of the present channels through which its products are marketed, and it is to the common interest of all mill owners and every refiner that new outlets for these products be developed. Nobody can be depended upon to do this work for you, and if this association will this association leading all similar organization and profit by the missionary work undertaken more than twenty years ago by the old association, through its own representatives, it will serve another good purpose. The increased consumption of cake and meal in this country, as well as abroad, and the higher appreciation which stock feeders learned for the cottonseed products, were due largely to the work carried out by the old

association. A different line of work may be necessary now, but it should be none the less a co-operative undertaking, because it is for the common good. It is, I hope, unnecessary for me to say at this late day in

our connection with this industry, that in whatever way I, or those with whom I am associated, can aid in such work, we may be depended upon to contribute our best efforts to its success.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

CHICAGO.

Stocks of provisions in Chicago, at close of business May 31, 1903, as reported to the Board of Trade:

	May 31, 1903.	May 31, 1902.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, 1902, barrels	19,061	51,193
M. pork, made Oct. 1, '01, to Oct. 1, '02..	14	2,760
M. pork, made Oct. 1, '00, to Oct. 1, '01..	.....	.....
Other kinds of barreled pork, barrels.	41,885	28,074
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1902, tes..	23,949	45,331
P. S. lard made Oct. 1, '01, to Oct. 1, '02.	.....	.....
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, '01..	.....	.....
Other kinds of lard..	10,611	9,446
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1902, lbs.	14,657,504	15,457,151
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1902, lbs..	.....	40,000
Short clear middles, lbs.	435,482	267,757
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1902, lbs..	4,474,384	4,264,269
Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1902, lbs.	.....	.....
Extra short rib middles.	9,182,938	3,865,922
Long clear middles, lbs.	120,790	489,092
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	786,325	569,599
S. P. shoulders, lbs..	1,123,691	1,967,450
S. P. hams, lbs.	30,643,503	37,284,741
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	11,706,020	11,635,359
S. P. bellies, lbs.	8,702,796	11,637,374
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	9,401,270	7,783,694

Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	2,172,665	2,466,525
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	7,988,569	13,845,610
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	10,230,769	11,335,363
Total cut meats, lbs.	111,627,706	122,909,906

OMAHA.

Stocks of provisions in South Omaha, Neb., at the close of business May 30, 1903, as reported to the Omaha Board of Trade:

	May 30, 1903.	May 31, 1902.
Mess pork, bbls.	18	108
Other kinds bbl. pork.	1,000	828
P. S. lard "contract," tes.	3,448	1,738
Other kinds lard, tes..	2,826	1,255
Short rib middles, lbs.	4,214,007	1,295,717
Short clear middles, lbs.	503,287	456,402
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	9,683,453	4,955,284
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	4,141,694	1,260,331
Long clear middles, lbs.	.....	20,791
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	1,188,301	867,873
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	934,680	823,152
S. P. hams, lbs.	9,889,118	12,668,759
D. S. bellies, lbs.	1,959,417	3,407,048
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,661,921	2,710,976
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	4,627,850	3,189,442
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	3,933,651	4,403,424
Other cut meats, lbs.	2,213,832	4,466,046
Total cut meats, lbs..	45,951,220	41,025,424

Live Hogs.

	May, 1903.	May, 1902.
Received	239,702	222,246
Shipped	2,614	33,610
Driven out.	238,849	189,561
Average weight.	248	230

L. C. HARDING,
Secretary.

STOCKS OF LARD.

The following estimates of the stocks of lard, June 1, are based upon cable advices to the N. K. Fairbanks Company, and to them are added the estimates of former years:

	1903. June 1.	1903. May 1.	1902. June 1.	1901. June 1.	1900. June 1.	1899. June 1.
Liverpool and Manchester.	13,000	12,000	11,500	15,000	29,000	43,000
Other British ports.	4,500	4,500	2,000	5,000	7,000	10,000
Hamburg	15,000	15,000	11,000	3,500	11,500	10,000
Bremen	1,000	1,500	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000
Baltic ports	12,000	14,500	9,500	7,500	7,000	9,000
Berlin	1,500	2,500	2,000	1,500	2,500	3,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Manheim.	500	1,200	3,500	1,000	3,500	2,500
Antwerp	4,000	6,000	1,000	3,000	2,500	6,000
French ports	900	1,000	2,100	2,500	6,000	5,500
Italian and Spanish ports.	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	52,900	58,700	44,600	41,000	73,000	98,000
Afloat for Europe.	45,000	40,000	43,000	66,000	45,000	72,000
Total in Europe and afloat.	97,900	98,700	87,600	107,000	118,000	170,000
Chicago prime steam.	23,949	19,720	45,331	25,388	90,692	164,222
Chicago and other kinds.	10,611	9,456	9,446	7,339	14,061	8,983
East St. Louis.	132	130	116	2,284	11,750	11,052
Kansas City . . . . .	.....	6,275	4,355	11,262	9,474	26,610
Omaha	6,274	4,197	2,993	5,349	6,202	5,131
New York	7,742	4,452	8,050	8,205	15,224	14,009
Milwaukee	1,907	1,202	790	1,947	7,934	10,459
Cedar Rapids . . . . .	.....	.....	1,959	2,517	2,232	2,521
South St. Joseph.	1,693	2,535	2,995	2,096	4,931	8,388
Total tierces	150,288	146,667	163,634	173,387	280,500	421,375

TRADE GLEANINGS.

The smokehouse connected with the pork packing establishment of C. Dietrich & Son, Allegheny, Pa., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$100,000.

It is announced that J. J. Cahill, general manager of the Western Packing Company, Denver, Colo., has resigned. The reason for his action is that other business requires his personal attention.

Christian Klinck, connected with the Klinck Packing Company, of Buffalo, died last Wednesday of heart disease.

PROVISIONS IN MILWAUKEE.

Monthly report of stocks of provisions in Milwaukee at the close of business May 31, 1903, as reported to the Registrar of Provisions of the Chamber of Commerce:

	May 31, 1903.	May 31, 1902.
Mess pork, winter packed (new) bbls.....	1,084	13,834
Mess pork, winter packed (old) bbls.....	.....	505
Mess pork, winter packed bbls.....	.....	.....
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.....	1,820	2,689
Prime steam lard, contract, tins.....	1,052	175
Other kinds of lard, tins.....	945	615
Short rib middles, lbs..	2,284,975	427,466
Extra short rib middles, lbs.....	673,003	354,493
Short clear rib middles, lbs.....	29,121	12,940
Extra short clear middles, lbs.....	643,569	222,368
Long clear middles, lbs.....	14,372	6,602
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.....	192,303	91,901
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.....	82,300	169,450
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.....	1,893,760	1,632,935
Dry salted bellies, lbs.....	1,166,876	1,730,063
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.....	607,126	726,360
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.....	551,300	377,900
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.....	.....	.....
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.....	270,260	250,300
Other cuts of meats, lbs.....	2,439,443	2,654,050

GENE RUST OFF FOR EUROPE.

Eugene Rust, the general manager of the Kansas City Stock Yards, is off for Europe. Rust is entitled to a testimonial from Uncle Sam himself, for there is no better known and no better esteemed man in the livestock industry. Eugene Rust deserves every friend he has and every kindly greeting he gets at the hands of American livestock men.

ANTINONNIN

Prevents the growth and propagation of fungi, mildew, dry-rot, etc., and all destructive and deleterious fungi in buildings and human habitations.

Cellars and walls of Packing and Slaughterhouses, etc., are washed with watery solutions 1:100, by which means fungi are destroyed and the formation of mold is effectually prevented.

It keeps walls and vaults free from dampness, removes unwholesome odors from gattars, stables, closets, prevents wood-work from rotting or becoming moldy.

Antinonnin is POSITIVELY DEVOID OF ALL ODOR; it is NOT VOLATILE, like most anti-parasitic remedies; it is SOLUBLE IN WATER, and READILY PENETRATES wood.

It is generally employed in the form of a solution of one pound Antinonnin to from five to fifteen gallons of water or whitewash.

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everywhere. This trip has been "the dream of his life," and his life partner—Mrs. Rust—shares it. They took the Cunard liner "Saxonia" at Boston. He will visit the Royal Live Stock Show, London.

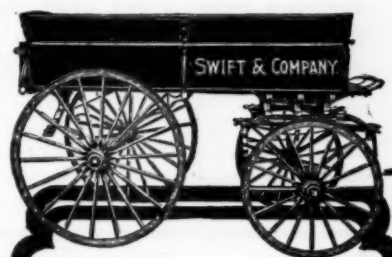
PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

At the annual election on Tuesday of this week the following ticket was chosen: President, Edward G. Burgess; vice-president, Perry P. Williams; treasurer, Edward C. Rice; managers, Charles W. Bowring, Vincent Loeser, Samuel L. Finlay, John Valliant, George H. Williams, Nathaniel Doyle.

Proposed for membership: Edward A. Carpenter, James H. Birdsall.

Visitors: T. B. Winkle, George H. Marks, A. F. McGourlay, London; Henry P. Newman, Hamburg; R. F. Muir, Z. L. Bertie, Liverpool; J. M. Taylor, Bristol; A. L. Mills, Toledo; H. F. Hall, Kansas City; T. L. Cockle, W. Gordon, N. L. Gormann, Chicago.

Memberships quoted at about \$325.



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We copy his ideas on these points—honesty can't be improved upon. Honest materials, honest workmanship and proper proportions. We make sure of these first, and then give you all the improvements in design and finish that ingenuity can devise, and that 25 years of wagon building has taught us.

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ers, branch managers, butchers and other business men in the packinghouse line have purchased this stock and will have the dividend smile as the coupon scissors clip this month. Charlie Galbraith has pushed her along fast. He's a good man stringing a good thing.

IMPORTANT BRANCH PLANT.

The Armour Packing Company will put in a branch plant and refrigerator at Sherman, Tex., to supply the immense territory which is tributary to that center.

WIRELESS PAYS 10 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

Those business men in the meat trade who bought DeForest Wireless Telegraph Company stock are patting themselves on the back and backing up for pats from their friends. The reason for all this is that the wireless stockholders received notice that they would receive a dividend of 10 per cent.

in June. These holders of DeForest Wireless Treasury Stock had been so in the habit of hearing about dividends on other stocks and not getting them, or of 5 per cent. and 6 per cent., that a wireless 10 per cent. dividend was a June surprise. This also means that the DeForest Wireless Telegraph Company is not a paper affair, but a dividend-paying business investment. Hundreds of packers, brok-

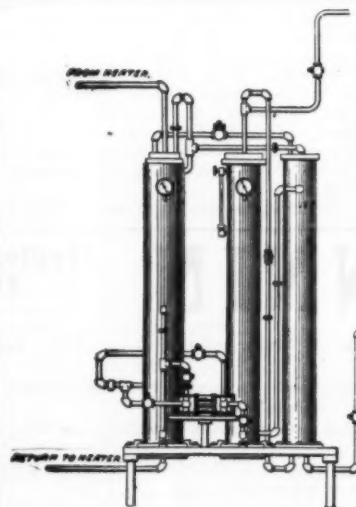
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THE KAISER'S BLOW

The effect of the new German meat inspection law is now being felt upon the export lists. The exports of hog and beef products to Germany during last April and for the same period of 1902, show a decided falling off. In fact the amounts have been more than cut in two. The following comparative export figures tell their own story:

Product.	April, 1902. April, 1903.	
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Canned beef.....	194,508	209,475
Fresh beef	1,491,000	697,000
Tallow	308,000	222,000
Bacon	3,546,000	726,000
Hams	153,000	2,400
Pork	1,747,000	320,000
Lard	16,128,000	9,167,000

The above quantities do not represent the low-water mark. A careful examination of the import lists discloses the fact that Germany's trade with the United States has not suffered sensibly on account of this prohibitory legislation. It will receive its shock later.

KIND OF BEEF THAT SELLS

The steer which is the most profitable in the market on the present demand for carcass stuff is the fairly finished beast, whose interior is not padded and whose hide is not cushioned out with fat. The meat of the finely finished steer is "food fit for the gods," but the average consumer does not care to render fat or buy a steak which contains a huge filler of suet. He wishes meat, and his wishes create the market demand for beef. It is seriously asserted by those who ought to know that the flavored, highly fed beef is not as good as that of the naturally matured and comfortably filled carcass, nor is it as nourishing, there being more stearin than casein or albumen, and more insipidity than flavor in the former than in the latter viand. Let that be as it may, the present grade of good beef sells more readily and is more profitable to all concerned than is the meat of the highly finished prime beef steer. Medium grade beef is the kind which nature produces on the ranges and flavors with her grasses. The cottonseed meal and the corn man take it at this point and sweeten it. The hurried, forced growth and fat-stuffing process of the finisher produces a young, sappy flesh, which is largely devoid of that beefy flavor which the eater of beef desires. The medium finished carcass is not so costly to produce, hence it sells cheaper and better in the general market. For the special customer and the oleo renderer the fancy prime steer is a necessity. The great army of meat consumers seek the other class of animal, and that is the trade which moves the stuff.

THE DELUGED WEST

The spell of excessive dry weather in the West has been succeeded by one of rain, flood and devastation all along the middle and lower Mississippi river territory. The extent of the damage in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and other states is not yet known. The packing plants at Kansas City were flooded and closed, the stock yards were inundated and operations ceased. The great center has been cut off from the supply and trade world. In fact the transportation of livestock to Mississippi river points and the shipment of products therefrom have been greatly interfered with. All freight traffic in the Mississippi valley has been hindered, more or less, and a large part of it has to be diverted via more northerly routes to pass it safely.

The big packinghouses will suffer direct, and indirect damage and loss which will amount to a large sum. In addition to this there will be millions of loss in livestock and farm produce. The agricultural loss will be largely recuperated by the fruition which the fields will yield after their needed soaking. Livestock will also be improved by the abundant grass which will spring up after the floods shall have subsided. The interruption to the packinghouses will not last long. The Eastern factories will step into the breach and supply the trade of that section, while the Texas and other Western plants will take up the feeding of the trans-Mississippi people. In the meantime the wail of the widowed and homeless, and the wreck of homes go on.

TIME FOR REPAIRS AND BUILDING

The oil mills have nearly closed. The crush is over. From now until September is the builder's and repairer's harvest. There are in existence over 700 cottonseed oil mills and the vast majority of these will need more or less overhauling, improving, enlarging and repairing. In addition to the work to be done upon the mills that have finished their season's run to place them in position for the next crop, there will be fully seventy-five mills to be built or to be completed. That number have been chartered and most of them have not been started. Applications for charters are being filed at the rate of five per week. If this proportion keeps up, quite an array of new mills will be in the market for seed this fall. The oil mill builder and machinery men should have a busy summer of new work.

THE FEED AND SEED CROPS

The high price of cotton has encouraged the Southern farmers to plant a large area this year. The high price of and strong demand for corn and small grain have induced the grain growers to imitate the cotton farmer in planting as extensively as possible. Both of these classes of agriculturalists have

experienced a cold spring. The ground has not been sufficiently warmed to send the plant up to a good stand of a vigorous start. The continued drouth tended to hold all farm plant life back. Unless, then, seasonable rains and congenial weather take the crops in hand from now on there will be neither a bumper cotton nor a bumper grain crop. The meat trade needs both cheap meal and cheap corn. The oil trade also needs a big cottonseed crop or some of the mills will go short at the crush. The present general prospects are not the most roseate. Present conditions point to short crops.

PURE FOOD MANIA

There is a sort of social-business organization in this country called the Food Commissioners' Association or something like that. It is a sort of interstate interference with the affairs of other states by the Food Commissioners of a few of the other states. This is the modus operandi: About seven (dairy) State Food Commissioners meet somewhere in what they call a "Convention of Food Commissioners." The crowd get to work and draw up a pure food bill. Each then has it introduced into the legislature of his own state and they forward it to every other state to be introduced there, if a sponsor can be found. Then the members tip off the dairy element and the lot begin to work up influence and to round up everything in sight to pass the bill. Later on the crowd again meet with the dairy people in the name of agriculture and baste every adverse factor in sight. Ultimately they all turn in at Washington and say "We want this national bill because it is demanded by the following state legislatures." The names of the states are cited.

That is the trouble with the average state pure food bill. It is inspired by milk, has milk and butter flavor all through, is on a dairy basis and has a dairy end in view. It is butter, butter, butter. All the soul and inspiration and hope of it is butter. More important food matters are either overlooked or subordinated to this butyric flavor and purpose. A broad pure food bill, state or national is needed, but it is an impossibility. The late Pure Food and Drug Congress at Washington developed a butter base. It was a dairy convention in disguise. The drug end turned the dairy end loose. It never re-assembled. Its pure food bill still sleeps at the Capitol.

There is need of a pure food bill. The dairy industry is just as culpable as the baking powder crowd, the essence crowd, the fake food expert or any other of the jugglers with our gastronomic machinery. The pure food crank is unfitted by his mania and special purpose to draft or to enact such a law. He would frustrate its general purpose with his special zeal if one were accidentally passed. There are hundreds of pure food laws in existence; enough to jail every alternate food merchant in this country.

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FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions.

The corn market was further sensitive to the weather conditions for the new crop, and it advanced early in the day 1/2c. This should have strengthened the hog products markets, but there were liberal supplies of hogs, with their prices 10c. lower, and this feature offset the influence from corn. Lard opened 5 points lower, and pork and ribs were only steady; there was afterwards a little more strength, but there were frequent fluctuations. The point is about the corn crop that there is now hardly 75 per cent. of the crop planted, as compared with the acreage of the previous year, and that the late crop is likely to go into cold weather, by which it will run greater risk than ordinarily of injury. There should be some sensitive conditions for the hog products markets after awhile, or when the near rush forward of hog

supplies is over. Even now, notwithstanding understood unsatisfactory cash demands, it is a fact that the packing does not materially accumulate, as finding its way into consumers' hands. World's visible supply of lard shows only a small increase for the month, and is 150,288 tes., against 146,667 tes. May 1, 1903, 163,654 tes. June 1, 1893. The weekly review is in another column.

Tallow

Steady at 5c. for city, hhds.; contract deliveries made at 5c. Market essentially as in our review in another column.

Oleo Stearine

Active, with 8c. bid. Sales of 500,000 lbs. in New York at 8c.

Cotton Oil

Has not changed from the features in the weekly review in another column.

NEED NOT DIP STOCK.

The Governor of Kansas has caused the State Livestock Sanitary Commission to so modify the cattle order that Western fat cattle may be sold without dipping. In regard to this Governor Bailey said:

"Cattle intended for the market immediately will be allowed to be shipped after a careful inspection, if found to be free from all signs of mange. Inspected cattle will also

be allowed to move from the pasture to another until the moving season is over. But of course no infected cattle will be allowed to be moved anywhere until they have been dipped, and after the moving season is over the order that all cattle must be dipped will be enforced. It is not the desire to enforce a hardship on any one, but the only thing to be done is to stamp out the mange, and the way to stamp it out is to do it thoroughly."

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending May 30, 1903, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Oil			Beef,		Lard,			
		Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs. & Pgs.		
Etruria, Liverpool			5498	910			97	35	200	
Armenian, Liverpool		3379		146		300	250		769	
Aurania, Liverpool			1054	115		150		200	3627	
Majestic, Liverpool			3658	1429	272		4	167	1975	
Celtic, Liverpool				269		60	10	371	1999	
New York, Southampton			429	2192				25	675	
Wells City, Bristol				100					5425	
Hindoo, Hull			200	619		75		145	7490	
Laurentian, Glasgow				105		80		50		
Bluecher, Hamburg							25			
Belgravia, Hamburg				10		140		540	4410	
Statendam, Rotterdam		5250		10		29	145	445	1110	
Finland, Antwerp		5798		45		10	159	150	4300	
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen							5			
Barbarossa, Bremen							485	50	260	
La Champagne, Havre								275	900	
La Gasconne, Havre		370		10		50		50	600	
Gobelas, Bordeaux		500		25		100		353	1090	
Island, Baltic							15	545	1025	
Hellig Olav, Baltic		500					2	100	200	
Auguste, Mediterranean								160	825	
Princess Irene, Mediterranean				110		10		100	525	
Massilia, Mediterranean		746		25				84	388	
Citta di Napoli, Mediterranean								150	150	
Ravenna, Mediterranean				25				350	350	
Anapa, South Africa									117	
Gibraltar, South Africa							5		25	
Total		16543	10839	6145	272	704	550	542	3845	38435
Last week		26005	13563	6847	298	1020	1550	442	5290	43588
Same time in 1902		21746	6651	8457		375	509	15	3700	30599

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

CLASSIFICATION OF FATS IN THE GERMAN IMPORTS.

(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner from Hamburg.)

Not until 1897 were the imports of fats into Germany subject to a classification, but statistics showed only one figure under a single heading. Since then, however, a discrimination is made between the following fats: Oleomargarine (oleo oil), lard, artificial, edible fats and goose fat. It would be advisable and of advantage for the American export statistics to discriminate in a similar manner between compounds and lards proper (neutral, steam, pure lard). It is just for the reason that the American export statistics enumerate under "lard" everything from pure lard to the compounds that the public opinion in Germany arrived at the conclusion that all American lards were not pure lards.

The consume of compound grows, naturally, with the price of lard and vice versa. The fact remains, nevertheless, that even after a considerable rise in price for lard the consume of the compounds rises but very gradually. The importation into Germany was in

LARD.		COMPOUNDS.	
Quantity per doz. packages.	Value. Marks.	Quantity per doz. packages.	Value. Marks.
1898 ... 1,165,899	67,036,000	33,176	1,360,000
1899 ... 1,122,673	64,028,000	25,086	1,189,000
1900 ... 1,016,956	70,206,000	19,818	1,207,000
1901 ... 979,334	85,140,000	25,728	1,672,000
1902 ... 822,731	87,209,000	33,173	2,388,000

About 95 per cent. of the total import originated in the United States.

MUMFORD'S PROPERLY BUILT BEEF.

The six lots of market grades and classes of cattle upon which Prof. H. W. Mumford, chief of animal husbandry, Illinois College of Agriculture, has been experimenting, were sold last week in Chicago. The price at which these stocks were purchased and the price realized for them prove the contention of The National Provisioner that the medium grade of beefs are the most profitable in the present market.

The grades, prices at which they were bought and prices at which they sold are as follows:

	Estimated value on Nov. 29.	Selling price to-day.
Lot 1—Fancy selected steers.....	\$4.75	\$5.40
Lot 2—Choice steers.....	4.55	5.40
Lot 3—Good steers.....	4.20	5.15
Lot 4—Medium steers.....	3.85	4.90
Lot 5—Common steers.....	3.60	4.80
Lot 6—Inferior steers.....	3.35	4.80

The relative gain of each class is shown as under:

	Average weight to-day.	Average gain at selling weight.
Fancy selected steers.....	1,372	438
Choice steers.....	1,540	425
Good steers.....	1,402	383
Medium steers.....	1,373	351
Common steers.....	1,336	370
Inferior steers.....	1,309	343

The feeding experiments began on November 29. Armour & Co. purchased the cattle. They were fed for 180 days. There were 6 carloads of 16 steers each or 96 steers in all. The ration at the close was 26 lbs. corn, 3 lbs. cottonseed meal and 6 lbs. alfalfa hay. Another important point is that the farmer

can get good results by feeding medium grade cattle properly. It remains to be seen how these cattle will cut out. This block test should follow and thus complete the information.

A NEW SOAP FACTORY.

The new soap factory which Procter & Gamble will put in at Kansas City, Mo., will employ 1,000 hands. It will have 11 acres of floor space, and the annual output of soap will be 1,000,000 boxes. The Procter & Gamble Co. is immune from strikes, having been inoculated with the profit-sharing principle. This method of sharing with its employees was adopted in 1887, after some bitter experience with strikes. The first six months paid a labor dividend of 13.47 per cent. on wages, 11.80 per cent. for the next and 9.33 per cent. for the third six months. There have been no strikes there since 1887. The employees were sceptical at first about the success of capitalizing their labor. Their faith in the system now is evidenced by their continued hearty support of it. Both the company and its adult help have profited, and much of the great prosperity of this soap concern is due to its co-operative system for cultivating confidence and fidelity.

A NEW PRODUCE COMPANY.

The New Jersey Produce Company has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J. Capital stock, \$30,000. Corporators, Frank M. Gordon, New York; William H. Fullerton, George Fullerton, Perth Amboy. The company is to deal in meat and produce.



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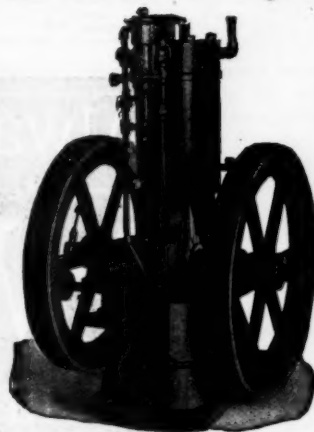
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PACKERS APPEAL.

The defendants in the Grosseup injunction case have given notice that they will appeal within sixty days to the Supreme Court of the United States.

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HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—While the business of the past week can hardly be said to have been active, conditions are sufficiently satisfactory to warrant the firm stand maintained by the packers. The above applies to desirable holdings, old stock being naturally held much easier. There is considerable speculation in the market as to the submerged Kansas City stocks, and as to what prices such badly watered stocks are likely to bring.

NATIVE STEERS—60 lbs. and up free of brands have moved in substantial volume at from 11 to 12c. The late take off offers fractionally higher. Old stock is in easy tendency.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS—Have moved to the number of about 6,000, late take off at 11c. Present May holdings are held as high as 12c.

COLORADO STEERS—Have moved at 11½ @ 12c., according to date of salting. There are very few May take off to be had.

TEXAS STEERS—In first quality have moved in small volume at 15c., others of earlier take off at 13c.

NATIVE COWS—Are in generous supply and offer at from 10 to 10½c. per old stock. Light stock has been fairly well cleaned up at 10¼ @ 10½c.

BRANDED COWS—Are scarce and well sustained at 10½c. A considerable proportion of present supply is under water at Kansas City.

NATIVE BULLS—Are a nominal factor at 9½ to 9¾c. for winter take off.

COUNTRY HIDES—The general tone of the market has improved and prices prevail high and strong. Eastern operators have at last succumbed to the views of local holders. The preference is for light stock. Calfskins are about the most indifferent feature of the market.

NO. 1 BUFFS—Free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs. have moved as high as 9, though generally quotable ¼ cent lower. There is no report of second quality, slack bringing more than 7¾c.

NO. 1 EXTREMES—25 to 40 lbs. have greatly improved in the quality of offerings. They offer at 8¾ to 9c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS—Are in rather small supply. They offer at 7½c. flat.

HEAVY COWS—Free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up, are an indifferent factor at 8¾c.—second quality commands 1c. less.

BULLS—Are not in active request at 8½ @ 7½c., most buyers' views being fractionally below these figures.

NO. 1 CALFSKINS—8 to 15 lbs. are a slow factor at 11c.

DEACONS—Range from 60 to 80c. according to weight, quality and selection.

NO. 1 KIPS—15 to 25 lbs. offer at from 9 to 9½c. Readily salable at inside figure.

SLUNKS—40c.

HORSEHIDES—Are firm at \$3.45.

SHEEPSKINS—Both packer and country markets are fairly active. We quote: Packer hides, \$1.20 @ 1.40; packer lambs, 45 @ 52½c.; country pelts, \$1 @ 1.10; packer shearlings, 50 @ 52½c.

BOSTON.

Tanners continue to operate only for the satisfaction of current necessities. General conditions continue firmly sustained. 8¾c. is the tanner's figure for first quality Mays and Junes. Offerings are rather light at present. New Englands offer at buff prices—receipts being also small.

PHILADELPHIA.

There is a generally better feeling and stimulated inquiry. We quote: City steers, 10 @ 10½c.; country steers, 9½ @ 10c.; city

cows, 8½ @ 9c.; country cows, 8 @ 8½c.; bulls, 8 @ 8½c.

NEW YORK.

General offerings are small and the tendency to operate limited, despite which, however, the appended schedule is well maintained: City natives, 12c.; city butt brands, 11c.; city side brands, 10¾c.; city cows, 9½c.; city bulls, 9½c.

SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer situation is very firm and has been characterized by advances in price. Packers are particularly strong on late hides, though more or less susceptible on earlier take off. The country market has also been stronger than for some time past, Eastern operators having met the views of local dealers. Boston continues rather slow, with Philadelphia in improved tone, indicating early and substantial operation. New York is rather inactive, despite which the schedule is maintained.

LARD INSPECTION IN GERMANY.

(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner from Berlin.)

The new inspection regulations for lard and lard compounds which went into effect April 1, a. o., proves very burdensome, especially so for the importation of such fats in small packages. The charges for such inspection is a minimum of 40 pf. (9½c.) per package.

Accordingly the total charges on a shipment of, say, 2,000 pails at 10 kg. (22 lbs.) or 20,000 kg. (44,000 lbs.) would amount to M. 800 (\$189), or about 5 per cent. of its value. The immediate result will be the abandonment of the small packages and the substitution of such of 40 kg. (88 lbs.) and over wherefor the charge of 9½c. per package is substituted by the general tariff fee of 0.24c. per kg.

Even when packed in firkins of 110 lbs. each the above amount would require a fee of \$47.25 for the inspection, a sum which is out of proportion for the most rational examination.

The inspection fee clause has, however, another feature, i. e., that of novelty, which, when properly executed, leads to most remarkable consequences. It has been the custom up to date in all civilized countries that a charge for inspection of a food product had to be paid by the possessor of the article in cases only where the product was suspected in regard to its purity. It would, evidently, be just as much a folly to impose the cost of a court proceeding on the innocent defendant whose innocence were proven by such proceedings.

The German fat inspection is an innovation for the purposes of declaring an article of food suspicious and its examination obligatory when it is but a short step for the collecting of fees, which latter are raised to a point where they are nothing short of being prohibitive, should the article in question have the misfortune to encounter aversion of interested parties.

No excuse for the levying of such exorbitant inspection charges could be possibly construed by pointing to the livestock and meat inspection law, for the fat inspection law of

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June 15, 1897, referred directly to the margarine and artificial edible fat industries. The control of the manufacture of these latter commodities, as far as Germany is concerned, and their disposition through the channels of commerce, however, is exercised without any such inspection charges, according to the time-honored belief that such a control is the office of the government alone. While, therefore, the control of the German output is defrayed by the government we are at a loss to comprehend why imported fats shall bear such a heavy burden.

We find in the long-continued and systematically conducted misrepresentations of the German agrarians against all the imported meat and fat products the ultimate cause of these charges, and also of the thusly created official suspicion which finally led to the adoption of such drastic measures.

It is a fact well known and publicly admitted by the agrarians themselves, that such measures were their object in view when they started their successful campaign.

THE IMPORT OF COOKED HOG LIVERS INTO GERMANY.

(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner from Hamburg.)

The German meat inspection law reads in par. 12, Sec. 2: Prepared meat may be imported, provided that, according to the nature of its production and preparation, public health is not endangered, and the harmless character of the meat admits of easy recognition on importing it. The determination of the latter point shall be considered impossible where shipments consist of pieces of meat less than 4 kg. (8.8 lbs.) in weight. While this point refers especially to pickled meat—hams, bacon and casings are exempted from this weight clause.

Importers of salted hog livers explained the foregoing section in such a way that, inasmuch as the importation of salted livers of less than 8.8 lbs. was prohibited it did not refer to the boiled and steamed livers. Several custom officers actually have admitted such livers at various times while others objected, declaring the inspection an impossibility on account of so small a weight. Those interested have, naturally, protested and, according to Allg. Fleischer Ztg., the respective governments are to issue orders to their inspection station, prohibiting the importation of all prepared meats under the minimum weight of 8.8 lbs.

The agrarian press now strives to obtain the prohibition of all kinds of cooked meats in any amount with the untenable explanation that boiled meats cannot possibly be subjected to an inspection, while at the same time it is known to every housewife that boiled as well as fresh or pickled meat can be very readily examined as to its quality, character, etc. Furthermore it has been scientifically demonstrated that especially with cooked meats a danger to health is the more remote and improbable.

EDGAR S. BELDEN

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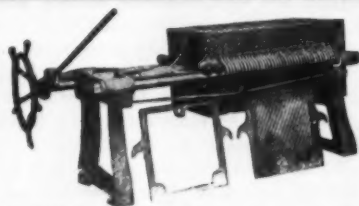
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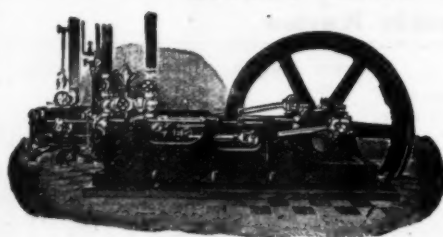
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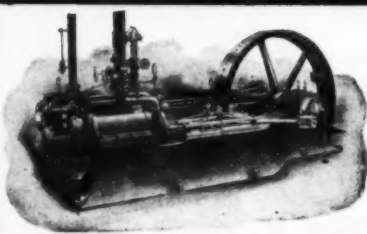
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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

A \$10,000 ice plant is to be built by the Consumers' Ice Company in Millbury, Mass.

The Ideal Cold Storage Company, of Little Falls, Minn., will erect a large plant at Wadena.

The ice and electric plant at Morgan City, La., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$30,000; insurance about \$20,000.

The Conger Cold Storage Company, Groton, N. Y., lately burned by fire, will be replaced by more commodious and modern structures.

P. M. Smith has completed the organization of an ice company, which has contracted to erect and operate an ice plant at Wellsville, Ohio.

The Bethel (Me.) Creamery Company has been chartered. President, S. B. Twitchell, Bethel; treasurer, E. L. Bradford, Auburn. Capital stock, \$10,000.

The Richfield Dairy Company, of New York, has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. The directors are, W. C. Owens, R. J. Owens, Sr., and M. A. Owens, New York.

The Fountain Valley Creamery Company, of Poysippi, Wis., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. Incorporators—C. D. Jackson, C. D. Cleveland, Jr., and L. D. Harmon.

The Circleville (Ohio) Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$15,000. Incorporators—I. F. Snyder, John S. Kemmel, George Bennett, E. S. Neuding and Will Morris.

Incorporation articles have been filed by the Independent Ice Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., capitalized at \$10,000. The incorporators are, J. M. Woodward, W. B. Nye and L. G. Leonard, of Syracuse.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Idaho Ice and Cold Storage Company, Ltd., of Boise. The capital stock of the company is given as \$150,000, and W. C. Annett, M. D. Dobson, S. R. Righenour and others are named as directors.

PROHIBITING IMPURE FOREIGN FOOD.

The United States Consuls abroad have received their instructions in regard to the inhibition of foreign impure foods entering this country. The Secretary of Agriculture will be back in Washington on Monday, when a schedule of articles will be made. In regard

to this prohibition of the importation of impure foreign foods, Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Division of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, says:

"I am much gratified to see that public sentiment abroad does not resent this proposed prohibition of entry of adulterated foreign staples.

"On the contrary, people there seem to reason that if such stuff is unfit to be consumed in Europe, it is equally unfit to be sent here, and they approve the position which we have taken."

THE GERMAN INSPECTION OF CASINGS.

(Special to The National Provisioner from Frankfurt.)

When framing the German meat inspection law, the commission pointed out that not every piece of casing could possibly be inspected. A rigid examination, however, of tryer samples was much to be preferred to no control at all. At any rate such an examination must, of necessity, be but problematical. Consider, for instance, a shipment of 120 tierces of salted casings, containing about 44,000 lbs., which arrived recently at a certain station for inspection, 12 tierces were selected and tryer samples taken by the veterinarian in charge. The whole operation lasted one-half hour, and the cost of the examination was M. 200 (\$47.25). Germany imports yearly about 50,000,000 lbs. casings, and it is hoped that the government will before long reduce these ridiculously high charges, the more so since at every opportune occasion the statement is made by it that these charges are not intended for a financial gain of the fisc.

BRAINARD NOT FOR NASHVILLE.

Ira F. Brainard and Samuel Brown, of Pittsburg, say that they are not interested in any packinghouse scheme for Nashville, Tenn. In a letter on the subject Mr. Brainard says:

"The very idea of Capt. Brown and myself going to Nashville for anything is absurd." Anent the above, Rush C. Watkins, vice-president of the Central Stock Yards, Louisville, Ky., says: "A packinghouse will be erected at the Central Stockyards. It

takes time to arrange the details, but they will be consummated in ample time. The persons interested in the enterprise believe this is the best city in the United States, Chicago not excepted, for a packinghouse. Persons with ample capital to erect the packinghouse are interested, but they do not propose to rush headlong into the business."

S. & S. CO. LOOKING AT DALLAS.

Sam Weil, of the S. & S. Co., is in negotiation with Dallas and other Texas points, regarding the company's contemplated plant in that state. Just now it looks like Dallas is the place. No definite decision has been made, but Dallas has the pull at this stage of the game.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—The week has shown some abnormal features and which prevent a calculation upon its probable tendency as closely as usual.

From the basis of supplies and demands there would be no reason to expect a situation changed from its late temper of a steady drift in favor of buyers, but whether the sensational excitement which has been indulged in over the grain and hog product market this week by reason of the disastrous western floods, injury to some portion of the grain crops, delayed corn crop planting, as well as by the generally unfavorable weather for the corn crop, together with the fact that there has been a good deal of hindrance to the movements forward of live stock, will call a halt on the late market tendency of the beef fat markets is problematical.

It is a fact that thus far this week there have been prompt sellers of the beef fats at the late inside prices, but that buyers have found it impossible to get further concessions for them.

Moreover, it would seem as if the soap-makers were using up at eastern markets the supplies of tallow closely, and the desire to buy at the west has been of a little more urgent order.

It perhaps becomes a question as to whether the compound makers will be invigorated to buying by reason of the spasmodically better pure lard market, and pure lard seems to have occasionally a more secure tone by reason of the outlined news of the week, although at this writing the drift for it is again lower.

It is now feared that a sufficient corn crop—and an exceptionally large corn crop was needed this year in view of the exceptionally large pig and cattle supplies to be fed—will not be had to bring about some of the low prices that had been calculated upon for the fall months; therefore that the nearer future of the market may not show some of the further weak conditions that had been anticipated for it, as it had been thought that there would be prompt sellers of productions through to the fall months in order to prevent accumulations against the more material supplies at that time.

But it will take several days to get a clearer idea of possibilities; however that the beef fat market may now be called fairly steady. The turn may again be to lower prices on account of the current large fat supplies.

There were sales on Tuesday of 100 hhds. city in New York to a local soapmaker at 5c., and on Wednesday 250 hhds. city at 5c., bought by a shipper and believed for export, and 100 tierces city at 5¼c., and these are the ruling prices at this writing.

Chicago quotes at 5½c. for prime packers, and 4¼c. for city renderers.

The edible grade is slow and at weak prices; there are sellers of out of town make at 5¼c.

There was no London sale on Wednesday, on account of the holidays abroad.

The country made arriving in New York is marketed closely at prices showing little change for the week, of which sales have been made of 315,000 pounds at 5½c., as to quality, with little going over 5¼c. for prime and a fine lot was had at 5 5-16c., although there are some lots up to 5½c., and nice kettle higher than that.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market settled to 8c. in New York early in the week, at which 130,000 pounds city made were obtained, and it was possible to buy further at that, while the larger buyers, some of them, were reducing bids. But at this writing 8c. is bid. There was less pressure to sell immediately upon the western news of excited speculative markets for associated commodities, although buyers continued very conservative. The fact of the matter is that the damage by western storms covers only a limited territory, and that the worry is probably more over hindered shipments forward of cattle and the possibilities of a late and perhaps less extensive corn crop than had been anticipated, and which would be injured by cold weather; therefore that the sensational advances in prices at times through the week for commodities with which all fats sympathize are likely to be in part dismissed; however, that it is doubtful if as marked depression as noted a few days since is as likely to prevail again in the near future. At this writing lard has turned to a lower tendency again from its excited basis and buyers of the stearine are as offish as at any time latterly, but they would pay 8c.

LARD STEARINE.—The market has little life, as the refined lard people get about sufficient supply from their own makes. Quoted at 10½c.

GREASE.—Conditions of the market rather favor buyers, while trading is of a conservative order and is especially slow with foreign markets. Our home soapmakers are more interested than the pressers. Yellow at 4¼c. bone and house at 4¾c., "B" white at 5½c., "A" white at 6¼c., brown at 4¼c.

GREASE STEARINE has a slack trading and is at rather easy prices. Yellow quoted at 5½c. and white at 5¼c.

LARD OIL.—There are very fair supplies on sale, and the market does not sympathize fully with the lard market. Demands for the oil are of a moderate order. Prime quoted at 75¢.

CORN OIL.—The market ranges from \$4.50 to \$4.75 for car lots and jobbing quantities, as covering most of the moderate demands, yet it is understood that important export business would probably be done at about \$4.30.

PALM OIL.—There is a little more buying interest shown by the soapmakers and the market is steadier; red quoted at \$5.50 for spot, and Lagos at \$5.75, with \$5.37½ asked for red for June arrival, and June and July

shipments at 5¼c. for red, and 5½c. for Lagos.

PALM KERNELS.—Wanted moderately at steady prices; quoted at 5¼c. on the spot and 5½c. to arrive.

COCOANUT OIL.—The tone is more in the sellers' favor, especially for Ceylon. Ceylon on the spot quoted at \$5.50@5.75, and to arrive at 5½c., with later shipments July and Aug., 5¼c. Cochin on the spot at 6¼c., and Aug. and Sept. shipment at 6c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—There is a fair business in small lots at steady prices; Chicago market quotes 63c. for extra and 51c. for No. 1; these grades in New York, 65¢@53c., respectively. Our city pressers quote 20 cold test at 98c.; 30 cold test at 86¢@87c.; 40 cold test at 68c., and prime at 56¢@57c.

OLEO OIL.—The markets all over are still very dull, with large supplies at the principal markets and nominal prices. Rotterdam quotes at 47 florins. New York quotes at about 8¼c. per pound for extra, 7¼c. for prime, and at about 6c. for No. 3.

COTTONSEED STEARINE has not varied in price, with moderate demands. Single pressed quoted at 66¼c. per pound, and double pressed at 6¼c. do.

PALM OIL ILLEGAL IN OLEOMARGARINE

Commissioner Yerkes of the Bureau of Internal Revenue has decided against palm oil as an ingredient in the manufacture of oleomargarine. He decides that the tint given to the product by the use of a small quantity of palm oil is produced by artificial coloration and makes the product subject to the tax of 10c. per pound under the law of May, 1902. This is the Moxley case in which palm oil stained cottonseed oil alleged to have been bought from the Louisville Cotton Oil Company was used. Commissioner Yerkes thereby sustains his former ruling on this same point.

A NORTHWEST MEAT PLANT.

A correspondent sends the following item of interest from Tacoma, Wash.:

The Union Meat Company, of Portland, Ore., has bought out the Pacific Meat Company, of this city, including its real estate, horses, market, etc., and will immediately begin the erection of a modern up-to-date packinghouse on the site of the Pacific Meat Company's plant on the tide-flats, which was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago. John O'Shea, one of the owners of the Union Meat Company, has been in the city during the past few days completing the details of the transaction, and E. May will continue as manager of the Tacoma branch. Before returning home Mr. O'Shea will complete all arrangements for rebuilding.

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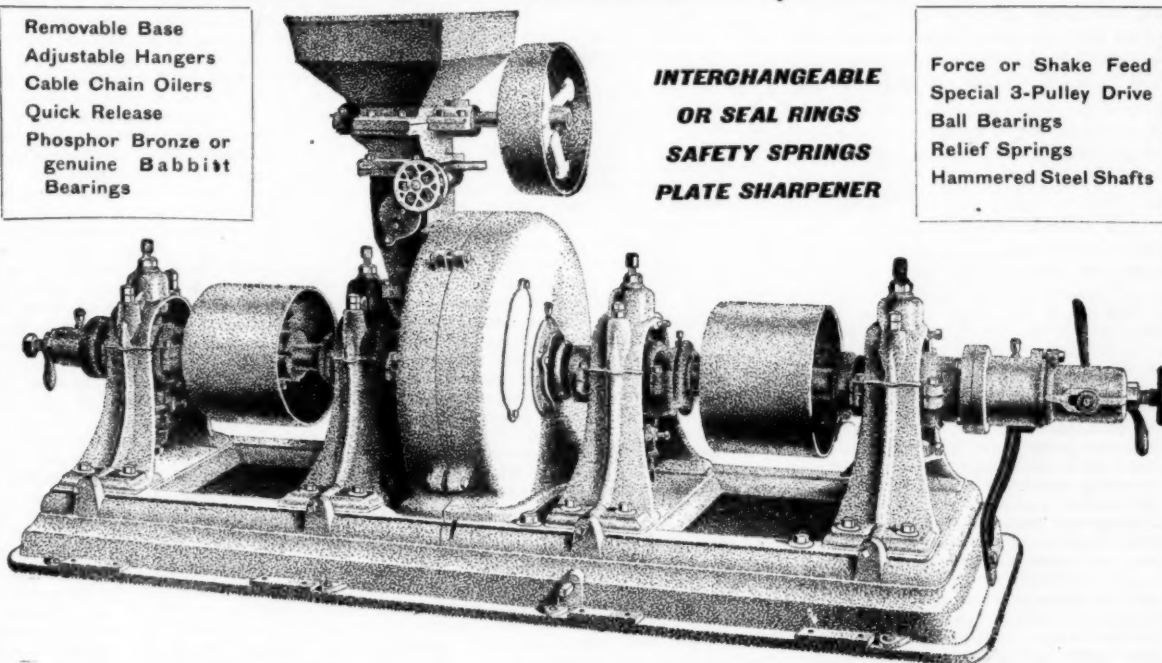
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Calming of Excited Views—Extreme Prices Early in the Week Based Upon Storm Damage News, Followed by a Lower Drift of Prices—Cash Demands Unimproved—Just Now a Steady Tone.

As Saturday of last week and Monday of this week were holidays in Chicago there was no response there in commercial markets to the news that was coming along of heavy rains, flooded important western districts, injury to the wheat and corn crops, etc. But on Tuesday there was a wild time upon the Chicago Board of Trade, with bounding grain and hog products prices. Wheat then sold up 2 to 2½, corn 2¼, lard fully 20@22½ points, pork 42½, and ribs 15 to 17½ points, although the later market upon that day showed reactions, and the close gave the advance for the day as only 7 points on lard, 30@32 on pork, 5 to 7 points on ribs, 1½@2½c. for wheat and 2@2½c. for corn.

The "shorts" were protecting contracts, freely and in the hog products line there was a larger "short" interest shown in lard than the trade had expected, and which was buying in an urgent way. The excitement was intense, although it was based upon few facts, as there was little positive news concerning extent of damage to the grain crops, although it was altogether probable that the railroads would be a good deal hindered in moving forward cattle, hog and grain supplies, from Kansas particularly.

The situation was, however, a complex one, although conservative operators were looking for a calmer sentiment almost immediately and reactions in prices.

Of course the floods were the worst perhaps ever experienced in the sections affected by them; but after all "this is a big country," and considering the limited territory that had the damage, there was no reason for the scramble to protect "short" sales, or for the extreme range of prices prevailing. Indeed the higher excited markets were wholly of a sensational character.

And Wednesday's market showed a return

to conservative dealings, by which both the grain and hog products markets were easier. The latest sales upon that day showed declines of 12@15c. for pork, 7 points for lard, and 12@15 points for ribs.

The larger packers on Tuesday were active sellers of lard and ribs at the excited prices, and could easily have bought them in at profits the succeeding day. On Thursday the tone was a little feverish, with early in the day only small changes in prices.

There is, however, enough that is new in the hog products markets situation to doubt that they will be arranged again as prominently on the downward turn as had been noted up to the beginning of this week, although we expect to see the market get again very close to the late inside figures, if, indeed, they do not go slightly under the trading basis established by them.

It would appear that there is reason for expecting a late corn crop, if not an impossibility of an extra large corn crop. And a corn crop of 2½ billion bushels would seem to be needed this year, considering the larger pig and cattle supplies to be fed than in last year.

In many sections only about two-thirds of the corn crop has been planted; some of it has been washed out and the season is so backward in a general way that unless there are unusual weather conditions in the fall months the quality at least is likely to suffer as it did last year, whatever the quantity.

There had been for a long time a feeling on the part of traders everywhere that the fall season would show the beginning of low prices for beef and hog products and fats, unless something happened to the corn crop of a markedly injurious order, and the weak opinion over prices latterly has been indulged in because of the fact of the large pig and cattle supplies that should, with the beginning of the early fall season, be ready for market, thus discounting the future a little.

It has been this opinion over the future conditions of hog products markets that has narrowed a good deal of buying latterly by distributors in the disposition of these buyers to tide along close to actual needs, which also has provoked some of the disposition to sell the current productions, aside from the influence of current large hog supplies. Moreover, it had given the belief that we were likely to have dragging prices through the season to the new crops, especially as there would naturally be some effort to prevent accumulations from this along to the new crop season.

But the complexion of affairs will certainly change unless there is almost immediately highly favorable corn crop conditions, since a few days more of unfavorable weather would dismiss the possibility of at least a sufficiently large corn crop, however of fairly full volume, by comparison with ordinary years, the crop may be.

Yet large hog supplies to come forward in the near future will probably prevent for a while materially firmer views over prices for the hog products, and it would seem likely that the market for them would get back to the late inside trading basis before it manifests more regularly unless there should continue unfavorable weather for the corn crop.

It is a remarkable season in many respects. The hay crop is perhaps a good one in the west, however short it is in the east; the corn crop, as already remarked, is backward, and the cotton crop is under adverse conditions. It is not so late in the season that it can be said the corn or cotton crops will show short yields, yet it appears to be late enough to destroy expectations of bumper crops of either corn and cotton and of both they are needed. In other words, a 2,500,000 bush. corn crop and a 12,000,000 bales cotton crop, would seem impossible, however that they would be wanted.

The talk that is indulged in as concerns market conditions for animal and seed fats, that Europe is in a position to be more indifferent over the situation for fats here, as producing more extensively than usual fats from its various large seed supplies, is true enough, but it is clear, as well, that our home consumption has grown in that degree within the last two years that, for cottonseed oil especially, an enormous production is needed, while a deficient, either animal or seed, fat supply works favorably to prices for both.

There has been no material start to the cash demands this week, yet the stocks of the products over the west have not been increased in a large way, despite the liberal hog receipts, since notwithstanding the fact that distributors buy in a conservative way, yet the shipments out of packers' hands are of somewhat increased volume.

The Chicago stocks for the month had increased chiefly in ribs, the supply of which is 14,655,000 pounds, against 8,864,867 pounds May 1; the stock of contract lard is 23,950 tcs., as against 19,720 tcs. May 1; of mess pork, 19,000 barrels, against 19,203 barrels May 1. Sweet pickled hams, 30,650,000 pounds and 34,754,947 pounds respectively; do., picnics, 9,400,000 pounds and 10,777,286 pounds respectively; do., skinned hams, 9,000,000 pounds and 8,438,799 pounds respectively. Yet the total stocks of meat are only 111,627,706 pounds, against 109,967,400 pounds May 1.

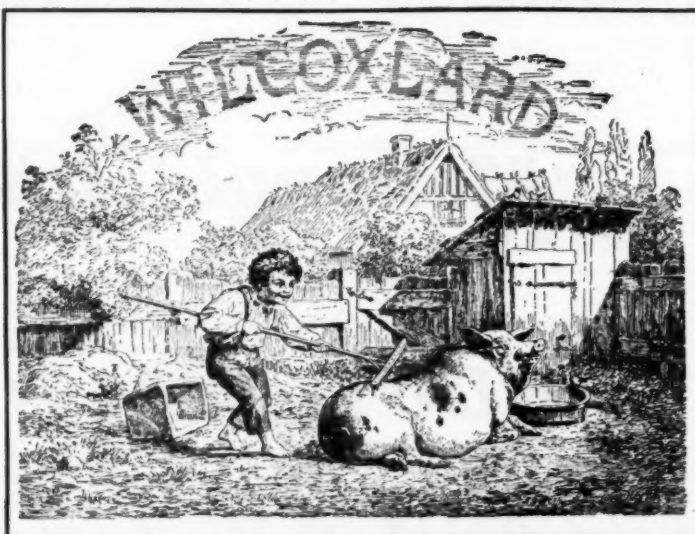
(Continued on page 37.)

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COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Association of the United States

Weaker Followed by Steadier Markets—Generally Quiet Conditions As Awaiting a Settled Lard Market.

The cotton oil market settled in New York to 39½@40c. for prime yellow upon the closing day of the previous week. It was early this week up to 41½c. bid, and was followed by an advance to 41@41½c. for June delivery of prime yellow. The change to firmness was incident to the sensational advance in the lard market upon Tuesday, as resulting from the reports of Western flood damage to grain crops and the unfavorable, or backward, season for the corn crop, particularly the latter feature.

But it was probable even at the time that lard was advancing that there was no sound reason for it, and that it originated from a scare, although it served the purpose of giving more activity to trading in it, while it urged the "shorts" to cover their contracts.

And the succeeding day's trading exhibited a yielding lard market.

It looked for cotton oil, before the interruption to the weakness by the development of Tuesday's lard market, as though it would have drifted further downward.

There was a possibility, or perhaps a wish on the part of some of the traders, that the New York market would at length drop to 38c. on the late weaker tendency for it, and steady buying for control of the outside lots would have probably taken place as the market eased off, since it would have averaged to a lower basis supplies of oil held that had been bought some time since at a materially higher price, while with the consideration, as well, that some time before the season closes there is every probability of the oil being closely used at better prices than those current.

The fact of the matter is that the supplies of oil are moderate and that there is needed only ordinary demands for it, which latter would result with a settled lard market, to give more encouragement over market prices for the oil.

Therefore, when the lard market becomes settled we may expect more vigorous demands for the oil from, at least, the home compound makers, and that meanwhile the oil market will be unsettled, however that it may be moved upward spasmodically, with possibilities that there will be relaxation of the current firmness after a few days.

The oil market has been stimulated a little this week, as well, from the fact that deliveries of the oil upon contracts have been small; therefore, that there had been no marked reason to bear the market, although there would probably be signs of weakness if there was material outside oil appearing upon the market.

In other words, there is not sufficient demand from consumers for the oil to warrant just now a movement in it in a permanent way for firmer prices, and that occasionally stronger prices happen would show the ability to steer the market higher at any time, while that the reactions taking place spasmodically would be based upon the letting the market slide off temporarily in order to take in any outside oil that may be offered.

From the basis of supplies there would seem to be no apprehension over a late future market condition of the oil as favoring selling interests, whatever fluctuations to weakness or firmness may happen for a few days.

It is a question more of the time of revival of the ordinary consumptive demands for the oil, while the belief is that the lard market will shortly get into a more secure position by which the compound makers will be compelled to buy the oil as against a more vigorous business in the compounds.

And it must be considered that the consumption of the compound continues in liberal volume, indeed, if it is at all abated from its liberal extent of the winter months.

The point is, now, that the distributors of the compounds to the consumers of them are halting in stocking up ahead freely, pending a settled pure lard market.

And yet the distributors of the compounds should not hope for a more favorable trading basis of prices to them for the compounds in any possible contingency of the pure lard market, since the compounds were not advanced in price when pure lard, a couple of months since, stood upon a comparatively high trading basis; therefore, that it is not likely that the compound makers will reduce the prices of the compounds in the near future at least beyond the decline which took place on Wednesday of ¼c., making car lots 7½c., in stead of 7¾c.

Indeed, it is more difficult to buy the compounds, at the present time, from miscellaneous sources, at some of the inside prices prevail for them.

Most sales of the compounds, in car lots, are now at 7½@7¾c., instead of the late wider range of 7½@7¾c., while jobbing quantities touch 7¾c.

The compounds are cheap enough for the consumers, so considered by them; the main point is that the consumers have been more largely using them this year than ever before, and they are not likely to shift their demands even if pure lard is now only about 2½c. per lb. higher than the compounds, although it had stood in the winter months 4@4½c. per lb. above the price of the compounds.

But the current difference in the values of the compounds and pure lard is the normal one, incident to the average year's trading, and would not be restraining in that consideration to buyers of the compounds.

And the cotton oil is costing the compound makers close to the outside price for the season. Suppose that late sales of the ordinary contract prime cotton oil in New York were at 39½@40c., and then again up to 41@41½c., the fact remained that a desirable bleaching oil, at no time, could have been had under 41c. in tanks in New York, and at this writing it is at 41@41½c.

That there will be a scarcity of the bleaching grade of the oil before the season closes is apprehended by essentially all of the oil traders, and, however contract oil may now be weakened occasionally in price, the fact remains that from a consumer's standpoint the oil cannot be had upon a cheaper basis than latterly, as concerns the bleaching grade.

That the other raw materials, for the make of the compounds, or the beef fats, decline in price has little significance when the cost of cotton oil is considered and, as well, the selling basis of the compounds.

Beef fats are, of course, cheap as against their high prices of the winter months. Oleo stearine has been latterly had at 8c., and would bring 8c. at this writing; and nice edible tallow in New York is offered at 5¾c.; but the proportion of their use in the make of the compounds, as against the absorption of cotton oil, make, of course, the value a minor factor, as against that for the oil, with the compound makers.

And the probabilities are that the beef fats will be at least a little cheaper, after awhile, although just now steady, and because of the large cattle supplies for at least the near future, whatever may take place in the market values for them later on in the season in the event of corn crop damage, although, on the contrary, with a large corn crop there would appear to be reason for apprehensions of low prices in the fall months, because of the large cattle supplies of the country, as well as from sympathetic effect from the big pig supplies, and which require exceptionally large forage crops this year.

The possibilities of the forage crops will,

KENTUCKY REFINING CO. LOUISVILLE, KY., U.S.A.

Manufacturers
and Refiners of
all Grades of


COTTONSEED OIL

Summer Yellow and WHITE "Miners" Oil,
Crude C. S. Oil "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS.

SPECIALTIES:

"DELMONICO" COOKING OIL.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE. 

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"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL.

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2017 to 2033 Shelby Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cable Address, "REFINERY," LOUISVILLE.

Southern Cotton Oil Company

Head Office: 11 Broadway, New York

Cable Address, "Scotoilco," New York.

Mills and Refineries in Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

Manufacturers of all Cotton Seed Products

Oil Cake and Meal, Hulls, Linters, Soap Stock and Soap.

Refiners of Cotton Oil, all Grades.

Manufacturers of Lard Compounds.

REFINERIES LOCATED AT Savannah, Augusta and Atlanta, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C., Montgomery, Ala.; Houston, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; Memphis, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark.

of course, give more concern a few weeks hence; the feverishness this week concerning them is of little moment except for sensational speculative purposes, from which reactions are likely to happen to weaker prices.

But the drift of the beef fats markets has a bearing upon cotton oil, in the degree that they are closer the values of cotton oil than usual; therefore, that the soapmakers are, just now, and are likely to be, increasingly interested in beef fats, and to show to that extent diminished interest in cotton oil.

This would be a more important point if the stocks of the oil were at all liberal; but the consumption of the oil, both by the compound and soapmakers, has been of that extensive volume for the season that the held stocks of any grade of the oil should not prove burdensome.

Concerning the available supplies of the oil over the country it was noted that as some of the New York traders got back from the Memphis convention, at which there was an unusually large representation of the people from the South, that they became rather bullish in their opinion over prices; they had ascertained, or had clearer ideas, of the moderate extent of holdings of the oil over the South.

That the oil production for the season was the largest ever made has arranged alongside of it a consumption much greater than ever before; therefore, the comfortable carrying volume of current supplies.

With the backward season over the West for the corn crop and corresponding conditions over the South for the cotton crop, it is not possible to feel assured over new crop products markets conditions; therefore, where there had been some speculative disposition to sell cotton oil ahead, it has for a few days become very tame; the next three or four weeks' developments concerning crops will be watched with more than usual interest; not that in that time there could be any assurance of full crops, but that only the possibility of at least large crops could be determined, since with favorable weather almost immediately and exceptionally favorable weather to the close of the season,

it would be possible, perhaps, to catch up on the belated season for both corn and cotton.

But there is a growing feeling that bumper crops are not among the probabilities, however large the crops may be as alongside of ordinary seasons' productions.

And the point is that exceptionally large corn and cotton crops are needed this year, in order to take care of an enormous pig supply, liberal cattle supplies, the wants of the cotton oil for consumption, together with the fact that cotton itself is needed in increasing volume each year for European and domestic sources.

It would seem impossible to reach a 12,000,000 bale cotton crop this year, or a 2,500,000,000 bushel corn crop, however young the season is to make forecasts of the crop situation, and however large the corn and cotton crops may be, but under those figures.

We look to see the lard market settle close to the inside prices that prevailed before the sensational advance early in the week; it would appear that the near future was not likely to give permanently firm conditions for cotton oil, however prices for it may be occasionally strengthened.

There are too many hogs yet to come forward to expect for awhile, at least, steadiness to the lard market, but the point made by us a couple of weeks since that lard was

then about to the lowest point, however that it would remain weak for awhile, is as applicable to-day as then, only that now the market will have to decline to get to that basis because of the sensational strength in it early this week on the Western flood and crop news.

But corn crop news as the season advances will more clearly determine the lard market, although it is quite probable that after a few days lard prices will become steadier, at least temporarily.

The Hull (Eng.) market is 1½d. lower for the week; quoted at 21s. 4½d.

There has been some bidding in New York for new prime yellow, October delivery, at 37c. bid for 1,000 barrels, and up to 39c. asked, and for new crude, in tanks, at the mills, bidding of 31c., but more money is asked, with little disposition to sell them.

Prime yellow, in New York, is, at this writing, at 41½c. for spot and June delivery. Sales have been 400 bbls. prime yellow, on spot, on "sample," at 39½c., 900 bbls. prime yellow (close of the previous week) at 39½c.; 200 bbls. do. at 40c.; 200 bbls. do. at 41c.; 300 bbls. do. at 41½c.; 100 bbls. do. off yellow at 37c.; 200 bbls. do. at 37½c.; winter yellow, on spot, quoted at 45½c., and white at 46½c., and 200 bbls. off yellow at 36½c.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
Jersey Butter Oil

Cable Address
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Office: CINCINNATI, O.
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ASPEGREN & CO.,

Produce Exchange,

NEW YORK,

Commission Merchants.

EXPORTERS

Cotton Oil, Tallow
and Greases.

Cottonseed Oil Machinery

MODERN GINNING SYSTEMS

Write for Catalogue

E. Van Winkle Gin & Machine Works
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, U. S. A.

Local Oil Mills and Ginneries Combined

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.*(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)*

In the present dull state of the market, any offers of round lots of oil are apt to depress the market considerably. Buyers are very scarce and orders are only for small lots. During the past two weeks some sellers showed anxiety to dispose of a few round lots of oil, and in order to do so they had to come down in price from 43 to 40c., which shows well enough the condition of the market. After these lots were disposed of, the market rallied somewhat, and there are no more bargain lots for sale.

Off oil is somewhat weaker and prices have eased off fully 1c. per gallon during the week. With prime city tallow at 5c. per pound, soap makers are not inclined to buy cotton oil in round lots at over 30 to 32c.

New crop oil seems to be entirely neglected of late. Selling shows no disposition to force prices, especially as buyers are very scarce. Bids from Europe for deliveries after November are on the basis of 29c. crude oil.

We quote to-day as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, June, July, August, 41½c. asked, 41c. bid; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, September, 40c. asked, 38c. bid; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, October, 38c. asked, 37c. bid; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, November, 36½c. asked, 35½c. bid; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, December, 36c. asked, 35c. bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 44c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 45½c.; Hull quotation cottonseed oil, 21s. 8½d.; New York market for good off oil, 36½c. sales;

New Orleans market for good off oil, 35½c. asked, 34½c. bid; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks in the southeast, September, 32c.; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks in the southeast, October, 31c.; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks in the southeast, November, 30c.; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks in the southeast, December, 29¼c.

COTTONSEED OIL NOTES.

Charles M. Adams, of Colorado, Texas, is interested in a movement to establish a cottonseed oil mill in that city.

G. M. Richberger, of Jonestown, Miss., is at the head of a movement to organize a \$50,000 cottonseed oil company, which will locate in Jonestown.

The Memphis, Tenn., "Commercial Appeal" states that Memphis is to have two cottonseed oil mills in the near future. One of the companies has already been organized and a capital of \$300,000 subscribed.

The Shelby County Cotton Oil Co., will build a mill at Center, Texas.

The Grenada (Miss.) Oil Mill has been organized with J. C. Longstreet, president; J. B. Perry, general manager; H. J. Ray, treasurer. Capital stock, \$40,000.

WILL NOT INCREASE OIL TANK MINIMUM.

Dispatch from Austin, Tex., says that the Railroad Commission is at work on the numerous matters taken under advisement during last week's five-day session and is considering the easiest matters first. As a result, it entered an order to-day refusing the pe-

**Clean**

This in addition to strength is another reason why you should get

Expanded Metal LOCKERS

in preference to all others.

The sides, front and bottom are made of this metal mesh. The result is that dust and dirt cannot accumulate, air can freely circulate, and they can be washed with a hose. Many other strong points in favor of these Lockers are given in our booklet. Write for it.

MERRITT & CO.

1009 Ridge Ave.
Philadelphia

tion of the railroads for an increase in the minimum weights on cotton seed oil in tank cars. The roads proposed to have the minimum of the shell capacity of the car based on a weight of seven and one-half pounds to the gallon, and a fixed minimum of 40,000 pounds to the car, which was changed to 30,000.

The entire application was turned down.

Cotton Oil Dividends

Increased by the use of

THE BAXTER DELINTER

Oil Mills equipped with this machine can make \$3.00 to \$4.00 more per Ton of Seed than others.

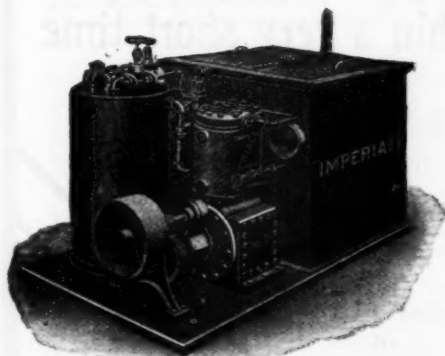
Write the

AMERICAN MACHINERY AND CONSTRUCTION CO.

VICKSBURG, MISS.

"IMPERIALE" ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES

D. N. HARPER & CO., Sole Sales Agents,
11 Broadway, New York.



CONSTRUCTION SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE
OPERATION EASY, SAFE, ECONOMICAL
RESULTS SURE, SATISFACTORY

This machine is built especially for the retail butcher and small packer. Write us inside dimensions of your ice box and refrigerator, what amount of ice you use, the price you pay for ice and we shall make complete quotations. Sold through your supply house or direct.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR CATALOGUE.

NO SMELL

NO FUMES

THE POWTER PROCESS OF RENDERING

Owned by
THE POWTER COMPANY
170 Broadway, New York



Machinery made by
**STILWELL-BIERCE & SMITH-
VAILE CO.**

PURE LARD

PURE TALLOW

NO GREASE

Highest Grade
Fertilizer. 15.5%
of Ammonia

Every Particle of
Material Saved

Kansas City, Kan., May 18, 1903.
The Powder Company,
New York, N. Y.:

I have made a thorough investigation as to the sanitary management and working of the Powder process and machinery at the Armour Packing Company's plant.

I have found that from the time the raw material enters the top of the tanks till it is taken out at the bottom, a dry, pleasant smelling powder, it is never exposed to the open air, and that all vapors are drawn away from the tools by a vacuum pump and condensed.

I was unable to find any part of the system where an unsanitary condition could exist. Nor could I trace any offensive odors to any portion of the rendering plant. In my opinion The Powder System of rendering and utilizing waste is perfectly sanitary, and should be adopted for that reason by all rendering concerns now using the open vat and press system, and also because offensive odors cannot escape to the surrounding neighborhood from it.

Yours truly,
J. F. HASSIG, M. D.,
Chairman Board of Health.

NO PRESS

NO
EVAPORATION

NO SMELL

NO FILTH

SAVING OF
LABOR

The saving will vary from \$18 per tank, or \$36 per day, upward, and thus will pay for a plant within a very short time

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE POWTER COMPANY,
170 Broadway, New York,
N. Y.

OR TO

THE STILWELL-BIERCE &
SMITH-VAILE CO.,
Dayton, Ohio.

NO GREASE

NO DIRT

REFERENCES:

THE ARMOUR PACKING CO., Kansas City, Kans.
PEET BROS., Kansas City, Kans.

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO.

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Commission Company.)

CATTLE.—The flood at Kansas City, which has washed away part of the stock yards and compelled packing plants to cease operations, has aided this market materially, together with the interference at the St. Joe markets for the same reason, and the interference with traffic by high water west of the Mississippi River. Monday receipts were about 19,000 and the trade was unevenly higher. Buyers had liberal orders, the demand for meat that has previously been filled at the Kansas City market falling on Chicago and Omaha houses, and salesmen were enabled to secure an advance of 20@35c. per cwt., the bulk of the business being done at 25c. advance over last Thursday's quotations, with \$5.50 being paid for some choice cattle. Tuesday, with 5,500 fresh arrivals, the market was about steady. To-day (Wednesday), notwithstanding the liberal run—receipts being placed at 26,000—there is little or no change for the worse in prices. Buyers are riding rapidly to fill their orders, and a splendid tone to the trade prevails. The advance in the butchers' stock market this week may be placed at 10@15c., and a good clearance being made daily. The future looks encouraging at this time, at least until packers are able to operate their Kansas City plants. Again, the time has arrived when some improvement in the cattle market should be noted, and this has been stimulated to a great extent by the facts as given above, and whether a reaction will be noted later or not is a matter of conjecture, but probably not.

HOGS.—The hog situation improved rapidly on Monday and Tuesday of this week under the influence of moderate receipts, prices being fully 25c. higher for the two days, but to-day, with a heavy run, receipts being estimated at 37,000, the market took a tumble to the extent of 5@10c., with top hogs selling at \$6.45; poor to fair mixed packers at \$5.90@6.05; good mixed and butchers, \$6.05@6.15, and good straight medium weights around \$6.20; heavy packers, \$6.00@6.15. Bacon grades, averaging 170 lbs., sold at \$6 generally, while 180 to 190-lb. sorts went at \$6.10@6.15; pigs down to \$5.50@5.65; selected shipping hogs, strong weights, \$6.30@6.45. The future of the hog market is fairly good for this month, but not until July and August do we anticipate material advance in the market.

SHEEP.—The sheep market shows an advance of 25@40c. this week, and not until to-day did it strike a "snag," when prices ruled 10@15c. lower under an estimate of 15,000 fresh arrivals. It is our opinion that fat stock should be marketed before Western rangers start coming, at which time a lower range of prices will be inevitable.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

There was a good strong demand from all of the dressed beef men last week and the good class of offerings sold at the advance of 10c., which was the same for cow stuff, but all other grades of both steers and fat she stock sold to no better advantage. The bad condition of the railroad beds and the country roads not only checked receipts of stock cattle, but also the country trade; but prices showed no material change either way.

Receipts of hogs were liberal during the first four days of last week, but under reduced supplies on Friday and Saturday part of the decline on the above four days was regained. The quality continued of good to choice average, with weights showing no change with the past several weeks. The tops to-day were made at \$6.15, with the bulk of sales at \$6.00 @6.05.

Offerings in the sheep department were not excessive last week, but prices for mutton grades showed a loss of 25@35c. in sympathy with the bad break in the markets East. Wethers were scarce and did not show so much loss, while lambs were in hardly suffi-

cient supply to test the market. The bulk of the offerings ran to Texas grass sheep and native ewes.

OMAHA.

CATTLE.—The trade in fat cattle has been more or less irregular for some time, largely owing to the very uneven distribution of receipts. The weather has been in a great measure accountable for this state of affairs, and in fact the market has been about as variable as the weather. After starting out in good shape last week the market finally wound up with a decline in fat cattle of 5@15c., the greatest decline being on the good heavy beeves while the light and handy weight cattle have been in good request right along. This week started out with an advance on Monday, which was nearly lost on Tuesday. Receipts have been heavy this week, owing to the disastrous floods at other Missouri River markets, and this fact has also had a stimulating influence on the demand from local packers. In some respects the location of the yards at Omaha is not all that could be desired, but the drainage is perfect, and there is never the slightest danger of such a flood as Kansas City has had this week. Poor to choice beeves sell at a range of \$4.25@5.10, with fair to good 1,100 to 1,400-lb. beeves largely at \$4.50@4.80. Cows and heifers sell from \$2.25 to \$4.40, with trading largely at \$3.40@4. Business in stockers and feeders has been of only moderate proportions, but under an active demand prices have been well sustained and the supply has hardly been large enough to fill the orders that were here. Choice yearlings sell up to \$5 and common low grade stuff as low as \$3. Most of the decent stock sells around \$4@4.60.

HOGS.—The sharp shutting off in supplies this week has resulted in a very considerable improvement in the market. Values reached the low point last Friday, and since then there has been an advance of over 30c., the market to-day being fully a dime higher than a week ago. The advance this week has been due to the light receipts just as the recent heavy decline was brought about by the big supplies. The situation shows no radical change. Heavy and butcher grades still command a premium, and poor light weight stuff sells down at the bottom of the list. For fair to good hogs of all weights the range of prices continues narrow. Top hogs brought \$6.25 to-day, and the bulk of the trading was around \$6@6.10.

SHEEP.—Supplies have been small, and the quality of the offerings, as a rule, not very good. The market has shown no particular change one way or the other. Fat muttons and lambs find a tolerably ready sale at full last week's figures, but common stuff of all kinds has been a drag on the market. Choice fat woolled lambs are quoted up to \$7.25; clipped lambs, \$6.75; clipped yearlings, \$5.75; clipped wethers, \$5.25, and ewes, \$4.75.

APPRAISERS' DECISIONS.

Swan & Finch Co., A. Klipstein & Co., and Theo. Seltzer, New York, N. Y.—The merchandise was found to consist of refined wool grease of the same general character as that passed upon in G. A. 5292 (S. D. 24264). Following that ruling the protests were sustained which claimed that the article was properly dutiable at the rate of one-half of one cent per pound under par. 279 of the act of July 24, 1897, and the decisions of the collector assessing it for duty as rendered oil at 25 per cent. ad valorem were reversed.

READJUSTING SOLE LEATHER.

The co-operative plan submitted for readjusting the United States Leather Company is as follows:

First—To ratify the issue of the bonds of the Central Pennsylvania Lumber Company and the mortgage of that company which secures them.

Secondly—To make practicable by suitable consents of the preferred stockholders of the Leather Company a distribution to them of a considerable portion of the surplus (including bonds of the Lumber Company) to the extent to which the Board of Directors shall deem it proper to distribute securities in lieu of cash on account of the accrued dividends.

Thirdly—To assure the requisite 80 per cent. consent of the preferred stock in proper cases hereafter, where the Leather Company shall deem it sound judgment, whether for acquisition of property or for other capital purposes, to execute or authorize the issue of bonds by itself or by any company of which it owns shares of stock.

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

	June 1.	May 1.
Bacon, boxes	14,000	18,900
Hams boxes	2,500	5,500
Shoulders, boxes	2,300	3,600
Cheese, boxes	10,600	16,600
Butter, cwt.	2,000	3,900
Lard, tcs.	2,600	2,100
Lard, other kinds, tons.....	1,010	1,500

LESS DRESSED BEEF.

Beef deliveries at Chicago for the week ending May 30 were as under:

	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Cured meats, lbs.:				
2,552,425	1,543,708	4,212,527	3,813,105	
Dressed beef, lbs.:				
3,339,890	1,948,223	2,064,614	2,671,161	
Lard, lbs.	643,615	534,260	1,073,080	1,854,333
Total lbs.	6,535,990	4,026,191	7,350,221	8,338,599
Wk. May 23. 8,395,328	4,026,894	6,736,146	8,431,080	
Wk. May 16. 7,320,300	4,394,122	6,757,833	6,984,316	
Wk. May 9. 7,754,030	4,447,288	5,793,353	6,904,893	
Wk. May 2. 6,929,810	4,185,225	5,904,929	7,970,498	
Wk. April 25. 7,785,440	4,152,840	4,308,944	7,807,902	
Wk. April 18. 7,776,328	4,096,422	5,097,371	8,908,581	
Wk. April 11. 7,661,910	4,138,561	4,522,482	8,686,942	
Wk. April 4. 8,393,737	3,888,685	5,049,060	8,407,860	
Wk. Mch. 28. 8,225,593	4,702,196	6,637,735	7,780,387	
Wk. Mch. 21. 8,213,083	4,863,127	5,173,943	7,126,413	
Wk. Mch. 14. 7,935,843	4,093,454	5,347,211	7,190,591	
Wk. Mch. 7. 7,843,242	4,708,971	5,511,891	6,973,190	

BUTCHERS MANAGE ABATTOIR.

The New Orleans (La.) Co-operative Butchers' Abattoir board of directors elected the following prominent butchers of the city to manage the plant and its business:

Magazine Market—John B. Louis, Justin Tujague, J. M. Tarrant, Henry Maumus.

French Market—Anton Frey, L. Vivien, R. G. Garsaud, R. Lafontaine.

Dryades Market—Julien Dutrey, John Yrle, Harry E. Hirsch.

Treme Market—Leon Gele.

Ninth Street Market—Chas. P. Apffel, Armon Troesch.

Lautenschlager Market—G. Marciant.

Rocheblave Market—Ed Merlas.

Poydras Market—Anselma Cassou, M. Cazaubon.

Washington Market—Pascal Lamargue.

Zengel Market—S. Pedelamore.

LaBreton Market—H. Fourmigue.

Soraprou Market—Rene Forlo.

Jefferson Market—Phil. J. Backus.

Maestri Market—Zach Marcade.

Algiers Market—Frank Lecourt.

Keller Market—Leon Danina.

This is substantially the board which has managed its affairs up to the present time.

Say "EUREKA" Plainly

when you order PACKING or you may get an imitation or something costing double. Your Engine will work more economically if an INDICATOR is occasionally used. Our SEPARATOR keeps water out of Engine Cylinder.

JAS. L. ROBERTSON & SONS, 216 Fulton Street, New York.

PREPARED LIVER SAUSAGES.

(Special Correspondent to The National Provisioner.)

The importation of hog livers into Germany, in vogue heretofore, is made impossible through the putting into execution the meat inspection law of April 1, 1903. The manufacture of liver sausage is destroyed and a flourishing industry irreparably crippled.

A Hamburg firm has, in collaboration with a German conserve factory of undoubted integrity, discovered a means by which they can preserve fresh hog livers in such a way that they claim are the equivalent, if not superior, of the fresh livers. Immediately after the slaughtering we treat the fresh livers by our method. The livers, being prepared in their own juice, do not lose the faintest trace of that delicious, fresh liver taste.

By means of a sterilizing method the livers are made to keep their good qualities for a number of years.

The advantages in using these livers are self-evident.

When one considers the exorbitant express charges formerly levied on fresh livers, the losses by deterioration and weight, especially during the hot season, he can readily observe the points gained from this invention, when ordinary freight will carry the livers at any season and enable the manufacturer to supply his wants weeks or months in advance.

In former purchases the sausage manufacturer was compelled to pay liver prices for the preserving liquid, losing besides from 40 to 50 per cent. during the scalding operation. Supposing the former price for liver to be, f. o. b. Hamburg, 12.5c. per pound, and the express charges 1.25c. per lb., the actual cost of the liver would then be 25c. per pound.

Without any treatment whatever the livers prepared as above are put directly into the machine together with all the other sausage materials. Where a pink-colored sausage is desired, the addition of salted lean meat or lean bellies must be resorted to. The use of a binding material of any kind is not necessary in sausage meat prepared with our hog livers.

Shipments are made in boxes of 50 or 100 lbs. each, f. o. b. Hamburg, Berlin, Hanover or Halle.

Prepared meats, as also casings, when once within the boundaries of the German empire, cannot be lawfully subjected to further inspection charges, as but a single taxation is provided for in the stipulation of the act.

GENERAL LIVESTOCK SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—The receipts of hogs the first of the week were unexpectedly light, due to the floods, and the market advanced very sharply, prices being 25c. to 35c. higher than the close of last week. Packers and all were free buyers. To-day, with more liberal receipts, the market reacted 10c. to 15c. and closed quiet, with a fair number unsold. These sharp advances are dangerous to follow, and we do not think it advisable for the shippers to do so, but do think that good hogs bought to sell here at \$6.00@6.25 any time in the near future will be all right. The bulk of the good hogs to-day sold at \$6.25@6.40; fair to good heavy mixed, \$6.10@6.25; light mixed, \$5.95@6.10.

CATTLE.—The receipts of cattle on Monday at Chicago, as well as all the Western markets, were light, and there was a decided improvement in the market. The export demand was very strong and many of the foreign buyers were unable to fill their orders, and the bulk of the trading was done at an advance of 10@20c., over one week ago, with most of the advance on the plain heavy cattle. There were a few of just the right kind of steers that sold 25c. higher than the close of last week. The supply was cleaned up in good season, and the market closed fairly active. The receipts on Tuesday were quite liberal, and as there was quite a heavy run in sight for Wednesday the buyers acted rather indifferently and bought most of their cattle around steady to a shade easier prices. The receipts to-day were about 26,000, and the market will average steady to 10 cents lower than Monday's high time, or 10 cents higher than the close of last week; the supply will be well cleaned up. Owing to the excessive rains in the West and Southwest and the flood at Kansas City, which has put that market out of business entirely, shippers who regularly patronize the Missouri River markets will come this way with their cattle, and look for a heavy run Monday, and while the demand will be good, may see a little lower prices; but the healthy tone to the trade to-day, under heavy receipts, would seem to indicate that they are going to take these cattle from now on at fairly good prices, and we believe the bottom has been reached, and, in our opinion, prospects favor some permanent improvement as soon as the waters subside and the Western markets are again in operation. We quote: Common to fair light killing steers, \$4.00@4.40; fair to good light killing steers, \$4.40@4.65; good to choice, \$4.65@5.00; plain heavy fat steers, \$4.75@5.00; good to choice heavy fat steers, \$5.00@5.40; extra prime medium and prime heavy, \$5.25@5.50.

The supply of butcher stuff this week was moderate and the demand good. Prices will average 10c. to 25c. higher than the close of last week, the best grades showing the most advance. The common canners are slow, with the demand limited. It takes good dry fed

cows and heifers to sell from \$4.25 and up, while good cows for dressed beef purposes are selling at \$3.50@4.00; strong cutters, \$2.85@3.25, and the best canners \$2.25@2.50, with the common thin shelly kinds as low as \$1.50. The bulk of the stock heifers and feeding cows, \$2.60@3.25. Bulls show a little improvement, and there are more sales above \$3.85 than last week. The export demand is good. Fair to good killing bulls, \$3.60@4.00, with strong weight bolognas \$3.25@3.50; common light weights, \$2.75@3.00. Milkers and springers continue to sell at about steady prices, owing to the light receipts, but it is the season of the year when we usually get too many for the demand, which causes a bad break in the market. About the usual number of veal calves coming and the bulk of the fair to good stuff selling \$5.75@6.25, with a few fancy calves around \$6.50.

The stocker and feeder market remains practically unchanged. Receipts light and prices strong, with a few good light weight steers a little higher than last week. The good to choice stuff selling at \$4.25@4.75; medium kinds, \$3.75@4.25; light stockers, \$3.35@4.15; common kinds, \$2.50@3.00.

SHEEP.—The receipts of sheep and lambs have been quite moderate the first two days this week, which was caused principally by the bad floods out West and the feed lots getting pretty near empty; consequently we had a very sharp advance from 25c. to 40c. on nearly everything.

To-day the receipts were more liberal and the market a little slow, with the very best sheep and lambs selling at about steady prices, all other grades 10c. to 25c. lower. There has been some very good Texas here this week and they sold at high prices, from \$4.75 to \$5.15. Top spring lambs selling as high as \$7.75, and best fed clipped lambs as high as \$7.40, but very few at these extreme high prices. It is generally the case whenever sheep and lambs reach such high prices it cuts off the demand somewhat and consequently there is sure to be a reaction.

However, we look for a fairly steady market for the next two weeks, but would not advise buying to sell at these extreme high prices.

The native ewe market is very bad again, as heavy ewes are very hard to sell around 4 cents. Good stock ewes in good demand and selling at 3 cents, but very few coming.

TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from George M. Sterne & Son.)

The provision market has had a moderate advance owing to the supposedly heavy losses of Kansas City and other Western points, both of hogs and products, owing to the extraordinary flood in the Missouri and other rivers, but the rally proved to be barely a temporary reaction and the market to-day is slightly lower on lard and ribs, and only fractionally higher on pork than this day last

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week, while hogs, after making 30 cents advance on the reduced receipts, lost 15 cents of this advance to-day on a moderately large run. The cash demand is certainly very disappointing, both for lard and meats, and the result of the month's packing here, as shown by the stocks published to-day, is an increase of nearly 2,000,000 pounds of meat against a decrease of about 13,000,000 pounds for the same month last year, and a decided increase in the lard stock here and in the world's supply against good decreases last year are rather discouraging features to the bulls.

There was very free covering of shorts on Friday last when it leaked out that the National Packing Company had absorbed the Continental Packing Company, one of the largest and most aggressive competitors here, the English crowd being particularly large buyers of lard. But on the rally Tuesday, caused by the Kansas City flood, we think these same parties were active sellers, and their sales, combined with the packers' offerings, quickly filled up the anxious shorts, causing the weak closing yesterday and the further weakness to-day, the big short interests having been pretty well eliminated. Unless there is a decided improvement in cash trade or a very marked falling off in hog receipts, we fear the bull leaders will find it uphill work to create any bull enthusiasm on the present aspect of the provision situation. Later on, if we have the usual large summer domestic and export trade, and hog receipts drop down to the average summer run, it would seem probable that with the business so closely combined they should be able to put prices higher, even though the combined outside packing interests should attempt to fight an advance. Taking the situation as a whole, we cannot advise selling with the expectation of any material decline, nor would we feel it safe to advise buying, expecting any immediate advance.

LARD.—Cash market declined $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, closing at \$8.32; loose, \$8.32½. Shipments, 3,300; same day last year, 2,600 tierces. Liverpool unchanged, at 44s. 6d. To-morrow, 32,000. Top price, \$6.45. Leaf lard, 8¢; extra neutral, 9¢. Market opened easier, receipts of hogs having assumed their normal proportions everywhere except at Kansas City, and prices at the yards were fully 10¢ lower. The general expectation is for increasing receipts, as the railroads gradually overcome the difficulties occasioned by the recent flood. The cash trade, while somewhat better, is still far from large, and the world's visible supply of lard, as shown by the N. K. Fairbanks Company statement, issued to-day, leaving out Kansas City, shows 4,000 tierces increase against a decrease the same month last year of 12,800 tierces. If the Kansas City stock had been included, we would probably have shown very nearly as much increase this year as there was decrease last. The market was dull throughout the session and gradually sagged off, closing $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower, and there seems little in the immediate situation to warrant anything but easy or lower prices. The Chicago stocks, about 24,000 tierces of prime steam lard, while lighter than last year, are a decided increase on any recent month's showing and would indicate that with fair receipts of hogs for the next sixty days, we are liable to approach the active shipping season with fairly good supply, which may tend to prevent the considerably higher prices which have been predicted by some of the bull leaders in the recent past.

STEARINES.—Owing to offerings from

the East at lower prices, there is an easier undertone here to-day. Makers are generally asking 8½¢ here and 8½¢ at Missouri River points, though Eastern stocks are offered on a basis of 8½¢, Chicago. No. 2 at 8¢; lard stearine, 9½¢; grease stearine, 4½¢@5½¢, according to quality; tallow stearine, 6¢@6½¢; mutton stearine nominally 9¢.

OLEO.—Makers are generally asking 8½¢. Chicago for extra oleo oil, though some sales have again been made at 8¢, and a couple cars as low as 7½¢; No. 2 is offered at $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@7¾¢; No. 3 at $7\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; oleo stock, 7¢@8¢.

TALLOW.—Buyers and sellers are considerably apart. Prices are about unchanged. Choice packers' edible, 6½¢@6¾¢; Eastern stock, 6¢@6½¢; prime packers, 5½¢; No. 1 packers, 5¢; No. 2 packers, 4½¢@4¾¢; city renderers, 5¢; No. 2 country, 4½¢; "B" country, 4¾¢; choice renderers, 5½¢.

GREASES are only in light request. Stocks exceed the demand. "A" white, 5½¢; "B" white, 5¢@5½¢; house, 4½¢; yellow, 4½¢; brown, 4¢; glue stock, 4½¢@4¾¢; neatfoot stock, 4¼¢@4½¢; bone, 4¾¢@4½¢.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Prime summer yellow bleachable, spot, at 42¢; summer yellow, soap grade, 32¢@35¢, according to quality. All loose Chicago. Crude in the Valley, 33¢@37¢.

COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK.—Concentrated on a basis of 63¢@65 per cent. fatty acid, 2¢@2½¢. Regular on a basis of 50 per cent. fatty acid, 1½¢.

PROVISION LETTER.

(Special to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forryth & Co.)

We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10¢@12 ave., nominally 11¼¢@11½¢; 12¢@14 ave., nominally 10½¢@11; 14¢@16 ave., nominally, 10½¢; 18¢@20 ave., nominally 10¾¢@10½¢. Green picnics, 5¢@6 ave., nominally 7½¢@7¾¢; 6¢@8 ave., nominally 7½¢@7¾¢; 8¢@10 ave., nominally 7½¢@7¾¢. Green New York shoulders, 10¢@12 ave., nominally 7¼¢; 12¢@14 ave., nominally 7¼¢. Green skinned hams, 18¢@20 ave., nominally 12. Green clear bellies, 8¢@10 ave., nominally 11¼¢; 10¢@12 ave., nominally 11¼¢.

PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to May 27—	1903.	1902.
Chicago	1,380,000	1,550,000
Kansas City	510,000	465,000
Omaha	525,000	510,000
St. Louis	340,000	263,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	382,000	381,000
Indianapolis	180,000	205,000
Milwaukee	25,000	35,000
Cudahy, Wis.	60,000	67,000
Cincinnati	115,000	96,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	84,000	95,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	80,800	83,000
Sioux City, Iowa	102,000	201,000
St. Paul, Minn.	170,000	143,000
Louisville, Ky.	77,000	58,000
Cleveland, Ohio	115,000	110,000
Detroit, Mich.	65,000	65,000
Wichita, Kan.	49,000	25,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	47,800	54,700
Bloomington, Ill.	13,900	19,200
Above and all other	4,565,000	4,665,000

—Prices Current.

Chicago Provision Market Prices

RANGE OF PRICES.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	8.95	9.02	8.90	8.90
September	9.00	9.02	8.95	8.95
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	9.55	9.60	9.47	9.47
September	9.30	9.35	9.27	9.27
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	17.42	17.67	17.42	17.57
September	16.87	17.17	16.85	17.02

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	8.82	8.85	8.80	8.82
September	8.85	8.90	8.85	8.87
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	9.42	9.42	9.32	9.32
September	9.25	9.25	9.15	9.15
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	17.50	17.50	17.40	17.40
September	16.95	16.97	16.87	16.87

THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	8.80	8.85	8.77	8.80
September	8.82	8.90	8.80	8.87
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	9.32	9.37	9.30	9.30
September	9.15	9.17	9.10	9.10
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	17.40	17.40	17.25	17.25
September	16.85	16.92	16.77	16.85

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	17.30	17.30	17.22	17.30
September	16.80	16.95	16.80	16.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	8.77	8.82	8.85	8.85
Sept	8.82	8.85	8.95	8.95
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	9.25	9.37	9.25	9.37
Sept	9.07	9.10	9.07	9.20

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

(Continued from page 30.)

The statement of the world's visible supply of lard will appear in a later report.

In New York there has been little done in pork, for which prices have been firmly held. The exporters have been doing little in western lard, although they have taken 500 tcs. city lard at \$8.40. The compound lard business is of fair volume and at prices that do not show important change. The city cutters are easing up a little in the price of bellies, as demands are slow. For loose hams and shoulders moderate demands at steady prices.

Sales for the week to present writing: 400 bbls. mess pork at \$18.25@19; 150 bbls. city family do. at \$19; 250 tcs. western steam lard, on p. t. (quoted at 9.20); 200 tcs. city steam lard at \$7.75@8.25; 1,800 loose city pickled shoulders at 8½¢@9¢; 2,500 loose city pickled hams at 11½¢@12¼¢; 55,000 pounds pickled bellies, 14 pounds av., at 9¢; 12 pounds av., at 9½¢@9¾¢; 10 pounds av., at 9½¢; clear bellies, loose, at 10¢; 1,500 green hams at 11½¢; 2,000 green bellies at 9½¢.

New York stock: 7,642 tcs. prime lard, 100 tcs. off grade do., 595 tcs. stearine, total 8,337 tcs., against 6,717 tcs. May 15 (5,917 tcs. prime lard).

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports: 2,937 bbls. pork, 9,423,295 pounds lard, 9,980,464 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 1,973 bbls. pork, 6,137,353 pounds lard, 9,823,269 pounds meats.

BEEF.—The market is fairly steady and shows a small business; city extra mess, tcs., at \$16; barreled, packet, at \$9.50@10; family, at \$11.50@12; extra mess, at \$8.50@9.

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GEO. W. LORD CO., 2252 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARKET PRICES.

CHICAGO. FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	2.30
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.20
Concent. tank, 15 to 10% per unit.....	2.15
Ground tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.22 1/2 @ 10c.
Underground tank, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.10 & 10c.
Underground tank, 6 and 3 1/2, ton.....	29.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	22.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lb. avg. ton.....	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	28.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lb. avg. ton.....	45.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 62 lb. avg. ton.....	40.00
Long Thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lb. avg. ton.....	35.00

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	8.75
Prime steam.....	9.12 1/2 @ 9.25
Neutral.....	9.12 1/2 @ 9.25
Compound.....	6.75 @

STEARINES.

Oleo.....	8 1/4
Lard.....	8 1/4
Grease, W.....	6
Grease, B.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Grease, Y.....	4 1/2 @ 5

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained.....	70
Lard Oil, extra No. 1.....	40
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	40
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	40
Oleo Oil, extra.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Oleo Oil No. 2.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.....	74
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.....	74

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	4 1/4
No. 2.....	4 1/4
Edible.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
city renderers.....	4 1/2 @ 5

GREASE.

Brown.....	4
Yellow.....	4 1/2
White.....	4 1/2
Bone.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Borax.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Sugar—	
Pure, open kettle.....	3 1/2
White, clarified.....	4 1/4
Plantation, granulated.....	4 1/2
Yellow, clarified.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lb.....	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lb.....	1.50
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.00
Casing salt, bbls., 230 lb., 2X and 3X.....	1.25

COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	\$1.20 @ 1.22 1/4
Barrels.....	.95 @ .97 1/4

BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.35
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	5.00
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., 1/4 doz. to case.....	17.65

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	11.60
16 oz. jars 1/4 dozen in box.....	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra prime beef.....	\$12.00
Plate beef.....	11.00
Extra mess beef.....	10.50
Prime mess beef.....	11.00
Beef hams.....	Not Quoted.
Rump butts.....	10.00
Mess pork, repacked.....	18.75
Extra clear pork.....	20.00

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	12 1/4
Insides.....	13 1/4
Outsides.....	12 1/4
Knuckles.....	12 1/4
Reg. cloads.....	10 1/4

SMOKED MEATS PACKED.

A. C. Hams.....	14 1/4
Skinless Hams.....	14 1/4
Shoulders.....	9
Picnics.....	9 1/4
Breakfast Bacon.....	17 1/4

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb. tes.....	5 1/4
Lard substitute, tes.....	8 1/4
Lard compound.....	7 1/4
Barrels.....	1/4c. over tes.
Half barrels.....	1/4c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 40 lb.....	1/4c. to 1c. over tes.

BOILED MEATS.

Hams, boneless.....	18
California, boneless.....	14
Rolls shoulders.....	12 1/4

DRY SALT MEATS.

Rib bellies.....	\$3.87 1/4
Short clears.....	
Plates, regular.....	8.47 1/4
American shoulders.....	

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef sound, set of 100 ft.....	12
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	40
Beef bungs, each.....	8
Hog casings, per lb free of salt.....	45
Hog bungs exports.....	10
" medium, each.....	5
" small, each.....	2
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	65

SAUSAGES.

Summer, H. C.....	15
German Salami.....	15
Holsteiner.....	12
D'Arles H. C.....	19
Italian Salami.....	19
Cervelat.....	13
Bologna.....	6 1/4
Frankfurts.....	7 1/4
Blood, Liver and Head Cheese.....	6 1/4
Tongue.....	8 1/4
Special Compressed Ham.....	9
Berliner Ham.....	7 1/4
Polish.....	7 1/4
Veal Ham.....	7 1/4
Pork Sausage.....	8 @ 9

DRESSED BEEF.

	Carcass.	Fore.	Hinds.
Fair Cows.....	6 1/4	5	7 1/4
Good Young Cows.....	7	5 1/4	8 1/4
Native Heifers.....	7 1/4	6	9
Texas Steers.....	7 1/4	5 1/4	9
Western Steers.....	7 1/4	6 1/4	9 1/4
Native Steers.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4		

BEEF CUTS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Loins.....	14	12 1/4	..
Short Loins.....	16	15	..
Ribs.....	14	12 1/4	..
Tenderloins.....	6	5 1/4	4 1/4
Chucks.....	6	4 1/4	4
Plates.....	7 1/4	6 1/4	6
Rolls.....	..	..	..
Shoulder Cloads, boneless.....	..	..	6 1/4
Rump Butts, boneless.....	..	..	6
Chucks, boneless.....	..	..	6
Strip Loins.....	..	..	8 1/4
Beef Ham Sets.....	..	..	8

VINEGAR PICKLE—COOKED MEATS.

Pig's Feet, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	\$3.25
Snouts, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	5.20
Ox Hearts, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	5.30
Plato Tripe, 1/4 bbl., 80 lb.....	2.40
H. C. Tripe, 1/4 bbl., 80 lb.....	4.50

BEEF SUNDRIES.

Cheek meat.....	4
Hanging Tenderloins.....	6 1/4
Flank Steak.....	9
Trimming.....	5
Shanks.....	3 1/2
Flanks (rough).....	5
Brains.....	4
Kidneys.....	4
Beef Suet.....	6 1/4
Sweetbreads.....	25
Oxtails.....	3 1/4
Livers.....	4
Hearts.....	3
Tongues.....	11 1/4
Clean Tripe (reg.).....	2 1/4
Clean Tripe (H. C.).....	4

CALVES.

Carcass.....	7 @ 11
Hinds.....	5 @ 9
Sweetbreads.....	45c.
Livers.....	30c.

MUTTON.

Lambs (carcass).....	13 @ 14
Ewes (carcass).....	9 @ 10
Yearlings (carcass).....	11 @ 12
Wethers (carcass).....	10 @ 11
Mutton (tracks).....	7 @ 8
Mutton, legs.....	10 @ 14
Mutton, breasts.....	6 @ 5 1/4
Mutton steaks.....	6 @ 5 1/4
Lamb (racks).....	9 @ 10
Lamb, loins.....	10 @ 16
Lamb, saddles.....	10 @ 18
Lamb, legs.....	10 @ 16
Lamb, tongue.....	12c. per lb.
Lamb, fries.....	5c. pair

PORK.

Dressed Hogs.....	8
Tenderloins.....	13
Pork Loins.....	10 1/4
Spare Ribs.....	5 1/4
Butts.....	7 1/4
Shoulders (skinned).....	6
Shoulders.....	8
Trimming.....	5
Pigs' Tails.....	3 1/4
Hearts (per pound).....	2
Leaf Lard.....	8
Heads (rough).....	4 1/4
Heads (cleaned).....	4 1/4
Cheek Meat.....	6 1/4
Neck Bones.....	2
Backfat.....	8 1/4
Plux (per lb).....	3
Kidneys (per lb).....	2 1/4
Pigs' Feet (rough).....	2 1/4
Pigs' Feet (cleaned).....	3
Brains (per lb).....	3
Snouts and Ears.....	3 1/4
Tongues.....	9

BUTCHERS' OFFAL.

Tallow.....	4c.
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	2 1/4 per lb.
Calfskins 8 to 15 lb.....	10 1/4 @ 11
Calfskins, under 8 lb.....	60c. each

SOUTH WATER STREET

VEAL.

50 to 60 lb.....	6 @ 7
65 to 75 lb.....	8 @ 9
80 to 125 lb.....	9 @ 10

BUTTER.

First.....	@ 21
Creams extm.....	@ 21
Seconds.....	@ 18

EGGS.

Fresh.....	14 @ 14 1/4
Storage Packed.....	14 1/4 @ 15
Seconds.....	11 @ 12

NEW YORK CITY LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 1.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,396	3,231	28,775	10,728	
Sixtieth St.....	2,452	70	11,391	5,078	
Fortieth St.....					14,035
West Shore R. R.....	2,808	62		572	
Lehigh Val. R. R.....	1,034				3,213
Weehawken.....	936			1,080	
B. & O. R. R.....				561	
Scattering.....			68	87	
Totals.....	10,214	132	14,090	36,093	28,064
Totals last week.....	11,684	142	10,951	32,266	20,230

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Cevic.....	140		2,400
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Germanic.....			1,000
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Cedric.....			3,000
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Cevic.....	210		
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Germanic.....			1,150
J. Shamburger & Son, Sa. Cevic.....	350	1,080	
J. Shamburger & Son, Sa. Marquette.....	310		
J. Shamburger & Son, Sa. St. Nicholas.....	80		
J. Shamburger & Son, Sa. Maranhense.....	30		
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, Sa. Cevic.....	350		
J. Shamburger & Son, Sa. Maranhense.....	30		
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, Sa. St. Paul.....			1,000
Armour & Co., Sa. St. Paul.....			2,500
Cudaby Packing Co., Sa. Etruria.....			1,800
J. H. Hammond & Co., Sa. Cevic.....			2,100
Miscellaneous, Sa. Trinidad.....	79	70	
L. S. Dillenback, Sa. Korona.....		20	
Total exports.....	1,850	1,170	17,300
Total exports last week.....	3,700	1,010	13,900
Baltimore exports this week.....	284		11,541
Philadelphia exports this week.....	608		900
Norfolk exports this week.....	2794		
Montreal exports this week.....	5,860	131	
To London.....	2,636	131	5,041
To Liverpool.....	4,588	1,080	21,500
To Glasgow.....	1,374		
To Bristol.....	598		
To Antwerp.....	80		
To Southampton.....	79		3,500
To Bermuda and West Indies.....			
To Para.....	30		
Totals to all ports.....	9,385	1,301	30,041
Totals to all ports last week.....	9,383	2,527	26,010

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$4.00@5.30
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.00@4.85
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@4.50
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@4.00
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.80@4.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	6.65@7.25

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 lb @ 7.00
Live veal calves, good to prime.....	100 lb 6.50@6.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@6.70
Hogs, medium.....	@6.70
Hogs, light to medium.....	@6.70
Pigs.....	6.75@6.80
Roughs.....	5.70@6.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, selected.....	per lb. \$9.00
Spring lambs, good to choice.....	per lb. 8.50
Sheep, selected.....	per 100 lb. 5.50
Sheep, medium to good.....	per 100 lb. 5.00
Sheep, culls.....	per 100 lb. 4.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Choice native, light.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 7 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Choice native, light.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Native, com. to fair.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	7 @ 7
Common to fair, Texan.....	6 @ 6 1/4

Good to choice heifers.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair heifers.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Choice cows.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Common to fair cows.....	6 1/4 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@11 1/4
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	10 1/4 @ 11
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Calves, country dressed, common.....	7 @ 7 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8 1/4
Hogs, 180 lb.....	@ 8 1/4
Hogs, 160 lb.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, 140 lb.....	@ 8 1/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	per lb @ 15
Spring lambs, good.....	@ 14
Sheep, choice.....	@ 9 1/4
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 8 1/4
Sheep, culls.....	@ 8

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens nearby per lb.....	@25
Spring chickens Western per lb.....	@25
Spring chickens Southern per lb.....	@20
Fowls per lb.....	@15
Roosters per lb.....	@10
Turkeys per lb.....	10 @ 11
Ducks average Western per pair.....	80 @ 1.00
Ducks Southern and Southwestern per pr.....	70 @ 80
Geese Western per pair.....	1.12 @ 1.25
Geese Southern and Southwestern per pair.....	90 @ 1.00
Live pigeons old per pair.....	@35
Live pigeons young per pair.....	@25

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lb average.....	@ 13 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb average.....	@ 13
Smoked hams, heavy.....	@ 13 1/4
California hams, smoked, light.....	@ 9 1/4
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	@ 9 1/4
Smoked bacon, boned.....	@ 13 1/4
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 13
Dried beef sets.....	@ 13
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	@ 15
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 9 1/4
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@ 10
Fresh pork loins, city.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	9 1/4 @ 10

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	75.00
Horns.....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	250 @ 280

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	60c to 75c a piece
Fresh Cow Tongues.....	40c to 50c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	40c to 45c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 35c a pair
Calves' liver.....	30c to 40c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	2c to 8c a piece
Livers, beef.....	35c to 50c a piece
Oxtails.....	5c to 7c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	10c to 18c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10c to 12c a lb
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	15c to 25c a lb
Lambs' fries.....	8c to 10c a lb

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@2 1/4
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	30 @ -

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@ \$5.75
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X sheep, per dozen.....	@ 3.75
Blank ribby sheep.....	@ 3.75
Sheep, ribby.....	@ 3.75
XX lambs, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.75
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 2.00
Culls, lambs.....	@ 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	42
Hog, American, in tea, or bbls., per lb, F.O.S.....	42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb, F.O.S.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set f. o. b. N. Y.....	13
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	8
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	35
Beef, middles per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	37
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	@ 5 1/4
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2 1/4 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, sing., white.....	21 1/4	23 1/4
Pepper, sing., black.....	13 1/4	14 1/4
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20 1/4	21 1/4
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	18
Allspice.....	6 1/4	6
Coriander.....	3 1/4	3
Mace.....	53	60

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Crystals.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Powdered.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra.....	21
I extra.....	17
IX.....	16
IX moulding.....	15
IX.....	14 1/4
IX.....	14
IX.....	13
IX.....	12
IX.....	11
IX.....	10
IX.....	9
IX.....	8

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. 14
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	12
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	10
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/2-14.....	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. 12
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. 10
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.90
Ticky kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lb.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lb.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.25
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece 80
Branded skins.....	piece 50

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—Young hens and toms, avg. best.....	13 @ 15
Old.....	14 @ 15
Broilers—Phila., 2 lb avg. to pair, per pair.....	50
Phila. 3 to 4 lb to pair, per lb.....	34 @ 36
Phila. 2 1/4 @ 3 lb avg. to pair per lb.....	30 @ 32
State and Penn. mixed sizes per lb.....	27 @ 30
Balto. dry pick 2 lb avg. to pair per pair.....	45 @ 50
Western dry picked per lb.....	20 @ 23
Western scalded per lb.....	22 @ 24
Fowls—Western, scalded fancy.....	@ 14 1/4
Other Western dry picked, small, fancy.....	@ 14 1/4
Western, heavy.....	@ 14
Southern and Southwestern, dry picked.....	14 @ 14 1/4
Southern and Southwestern, scalded.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Old Cocks.....	@ 10
Ducks, nearby, spring, per lb.....	@ 17
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	@ 2.75
Mixed, per dozen.....	@ 2.25
Dark, per dozen.....	@ 1.50

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Young hens—No. 1.....	@ 18
Young toms, No. 1.....	@ 19
Young mixed, No. 1.....	@ 19
Young mixed, average.....	17 1/2 @ 18
Broilers—Dry picked, No. 1.....	19 @ 21
Scalded, No. 1.....	16 @ 18
Chickens—Roasting, large and soft meat.....	16 @ 17
Roasting, average, No. 1.....	15 @ 15 1/4
Roasting, No. 2.....	10 @ 12
Fowls—No. 2.....	10 @ 11
Capons—Choice, large.....	21 @ 22
Capons—Medium size.....	19 @ 20

THE
CUMMER
DRYERS.

FOR DRYING TANKAGE, BLOOD, BONES
AND ALL FERTILIZERS
The **F. D. CUMMER & SON CO.,**
CLEVELAND, O., The Arcade

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$20.00	@21.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50	@23.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	1.92½	@ 2.00
Nitrate of soda spot.....	2.05	@ 2.15
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	@13.75
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.55	@ 2.65
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f., N. Y.....	2.60	@ 2.70
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	20.00	@21.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	17.00	@18.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00	@16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.00	@15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00	@ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	26.00	@28.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00	@15.00
Asotone, per unit, del. New York.....	2.00	@ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.15	@ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10	@ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.00	@ 3.05
No. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	@ 7.75
No. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50	@ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75	@ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.....	\$8.95	@ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60	@10.05
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00	@ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.85	@ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	@ 1.90
Double manure salt (46½ p. c., less than 24 p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.00	@ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.08	@ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 35 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.39	@ .40

OCEAN FREIGHT.

	Liverpool	Glasgow	Hamburg
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	16c
Oil cake.....	7/6	6/	12c
Bacon.....	10/	15/	16c
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	17c
Cheese.....	20/	25/	2 M
Butter.....	30/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	16c
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	16c
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6	2/	16c

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended May 30, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Week May 30, 1903.	Week Nov. 1, 1902, May 31, 1903.
United Kingdom.....	726	1,020
Continent.....	175	154
So. & Cen. Am.....	374	128
West Indies.....	1,053	590
Br. No. Am. Col.....	5	7,441
Other countries.....	4	81
Totals.....	2,937	1,973

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.....	9,078,914	8,926,044	297,314,054
Continent.....	449,625	656,925	34,306,722
So. & Cen. Am.....	66,925	24,575	3,496,640
West Indies.....	365,975	171,150	6,950,693
Br. No. Am. Col.....	.....	.....	62,175
Other countries.....	19,025	46,575	2,656,950
Totals.....	9,980,464	9,823,269	344,687,234

LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.....	4,482,530	3,727,043	165,364,265
Continent.....	3,684,905	1,836,225	154,773,801
So. & Cen. Am.....	361,703	129,645	10,098,150
West Indies.....	878,915	438,280	20,029,925
Br. No. Am. Col.....	7,500	.....	229,414
Other countries.....	7,740	6,160	1,668,350
Total.....	9,423,295	6,137,353	352,163,905

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS

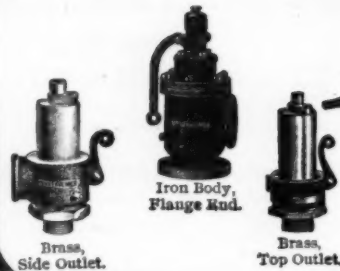
From—	Bacon, barrels.	Pork and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,409	3,965,650	5,227,330
Boston.....	273	1,711,850	1,141,801
Portland, Me.....	75	2,551,550	418,700
Philadelphia.....	7	66,326	1,309,283
Baltimore.....	45	.....	307,651
New Orleans.....	129	78,050	181,300
Mobile.....	.....	118,175	200,900
Montreal.....	.....	1,489,563	453,759
Newport News.....	.....	.....	182,651
Totals.....	2,937	9,980,464	9,423,295

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1902, to May 30, 1903.	Nov. 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	18,220,400	19,203,400	983,000
Bacon & Hams, lbs.....	344,687,234	417,149,724	72,462,490
Lard, lbs.....	352,163,905	340,156,652	.....

THE LUNKENHEIMER POP SAFETY VALVES

for STATIONARY, PORTABLE & MARINE STEAM BOILERS



Are made of the best materials, provided with large springs, have full relieving capacity and always prompt and reliable in operation. In brass top or angle outlet, ½ inch to 3 inches; in iron, brass mounted, screw or flange ends, 2 inches to 6 inches. Also furnished with nickel seats, if desired. All valves rigidly tested and inspected and warranted to satisfy. Specify *Lunkenheimer* make and order from your dealer.

Write for catalogue of Superior Brass and Iron Engineering Appliances.

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SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

Branches: New York: 26 Cortlandt St.
London: 35 Great Dover St.

GENERAL MARKETS

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 5.—Beef—Extra mess, 80s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 87s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 56s. Bacon—Cumberland light, 48s.; short rib, 54s. 6d.; long clear middles, light 52s. 6d.; long middles, heavy 51s. 6d.; short clear, 50s.; clear bellies, 49s.; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 40s. Tallow—Prime city, 26s. 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, 40s. 9d. Rosin—Common, 5s. 3d. Cottonseed oil (Hull), 21s. 4½d.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.20; city steam, \$7.87½ @8.25; refined, continent, tcs., \$9.35; do., South America, \$9.85; do., kegs, \$11; compound at 7½@7½c.

HOG MARKETS, JUNE 5.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 26,000; dull; 10c. lower; \$5.45@6.10.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 12,000; slow; chiefly 10c. lower; \$5.65@5.90.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 6,000; 10c. lower; \$5.30@5.90.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 9,000; lower; \$5.50@6.15.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 35 cars; lower; \$6@6.25.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Oleo oil and neutral lard markets remain very quiet, with sales of choice oleo this week in a small way at 47, and to-day at 48. Advance, however, is only temporary, as the stock remains heavy. Butterine business in Europe is very poor, hence the demand for oleo oil is likely to remain light, therefore prices are bound to find a lower level.

Very little business is being done in neutral lard, price is too far above oleo oil to make it of interest to butterine manufacturers.

Choice grades of cottonseed oil continue scarce and the price will probably remain high all summer.

DINNER TO AMBASSADOR HERBERT.

At the dinner given by the Pilgrim Club at Delmonico's, New York, to Sir Michael Herbert, British Ambassador to the United States, Pommery champagne was served.

TRADE COMMITTEES.

The new trade committees at the New York Produce Exchange, just announced, are:

Oils—Mansfield B. Sneyly, Joseph G. Gash, Edward Flash, Jr., Charles I. Long, Edmund P. Whitman.

Lard—Lyndon Arnold, Carl Dreier, David C. Link, Stephen B. Oliver, Edward Valk.

Provisions—Edward Carhart, B. B. Roundey, Ernest Stutz, Thomas Stokes, Edward W. Burr.

ARTICLES PROHIBITED AT MALTA.

The new government regulations at Malta prohibit the importation of the following articles:

Hides from any infected ports or vessels, or from any place in which cattle diseases exist.

Hoofs and hair of animals, raw silk, wool, human hair, and skins—raw, fresh, or untanned—arriving from infected ports.

WIRELESS TO REPORT YACHT RACES.

The "Editor and Publisher" says: The "Publishers' Press" has contracted for the exclusive use of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company's system in reporting the international yacht races next fall. A test has already been made which proves the service to be eminently satisfactory.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 30.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Chicago.....	100	11,000	1,000
Kansas City.....	1,000	7,000	.....
St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha.....	100	2,000	200

MONDAY, JUNE 1.

Chicago.....	19,000	33,000	14,000
Kansas City.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	4,000	4,500	2,000
Omaha.....	3,800	7,000	2,000

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

Chicago.....	5,500	15,000	7,000
Kansas City.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	7,500	8,000	3,000
Omaha.....	6,000	8,000	2,000

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

Chicago.....	26,000	37,000	15,000
Kansas City.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha.....	5,000	11,000	1,500

THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

Chicago.....	16,000	7,000	38,000
Omaha.....	8,000	500	12,000
St. Louis.....	2,000	1,500	4,500

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

Chicago.....	3,500	6,000	26,000
Omaha.....	3,000	500	12,000

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

JUDGING GOOD AND BAD MEAT.

II.

There should be no difficulty in recognizing the disease after slaughter. The tubercular growths could be plainly seen in and upon the different organs, varying in size from a millet seed to that of a pigeon's egg. These little growths ran together, forming bunches or masses which appeared to be growing from the surface of the organs. When the organs were cut they had the appearance of being filled with abscesses, which contained a yellowish, cheesy matter, and which in advanced cases became gritty to the cut and touch.

Hard to Tell in Hogs.

There was the possibility of diagnosing the disease in cattle, and very little difficulty in recognizing the lesions after slaughter; but these remarks did not apply to pigs, as it was well nigh impossible in the majority of cases to diagnose tuberculosis in these animals, and often difficult to recognize the disease in the carcass, which might appear to the butcher or inspector who had not seen the internal organs to be perfectly sound, yet the carcass might be extensively diseased. The lining membranes of the chest and abdomen were not so often affected as in cattle, and when they were, the tubercles were not so numerous, and being much paler in color were not so easily noticed. Very often there was no evidence of the disease on either of those membranes, but when the carcass was split, the lymphatic glands or kernels were found to be extensively invaded. In the pig the disease was most often found in the glands of the throat, therefore particular attention ought always to be paid to those when removing the head. He very often saw pigs slaughtered, and found the whole of the internal organs apparently sound, but on the carcass being slit discovered the disease in the glands of the throat. There is a greater tendency to generalization of this disease in pigs, the carcass of which neither an inspector nor butcher could at times say was diseased until it was cut up in the ordinary course of trade. In many cases the lining membranes of the chest and abdominal cavities were stripped away with the misguided object of removing traces of the disease, but this was of no avail, as the disease extended to the lymphatic glands embedded in the flesh. An inspector seeing a carcass stripped would at once suspect that the animal was affected with tuberculosis, and would examine the deep-seated glands. The stripping of a tuberculous carcass by any person constituted a guilty knowledge, and on consigning such for sale he rendered himself liable, under Section 47 of the Public Health (London) Act, on summary conviction, to a penalty of £50 for each animal or article, or at the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, with or without hard labor.

Lumpy Jaw.

This was another disease which was causing losses to the trade, although not so serious as that which he had just been considering. It was due to the presence of a micro-organism known as the ray fungus.

This disease was commonly known to the trade as "lumpy jaw," and also as "wooden tongue," on account of the hard condition of that organ when affected. The disease was mostly seen in young animals, and in his opinion it was becoming more prevalent every year. In the early stages it did not seem to affect the animals very much, but as it progressed it interfered with animals feeding, and they naturally became poorer in condition. They would recognize cattle in a market by the large swelling on one or both of the jaws, this swelling sometimes extended to the nose; when the tongue was affected there was a persistent flow of saliva. The lesions of this disease were usually confined to the head and tongue, but after slaughter they occasionally found that it had extended to the internal organs and became, so to speak, generalized. In such cases they would find abscesses containing cheesy matter resembling tubercle in the different organs. Such carcasses were considered unfit for human food, but it was the exception for the disease to take this form, as it was usually confined to the head and tongue; those, if the carcass were well nourished, being the only parts removed by an inspector.

Another Bad One.

Another and more fatal disease than the two mentioned already was anthrax. He drew their attention specially to this disease, not so much on account of the loss to the trade, as to the danger to those dressing the carcass. This disease was also due to the presence of a micro-organism which was found in the blood. It was also known as splenic apoplexy. Unfortunately, it usually proved fatal in a very short time. An animal might appear to be in perfect health in the morning and be found dead at night, having shown no symptoms which would lead anyone to suppose that it was suffering from anthrax. It was usually on making a post-mortem examination on such cases that they discovered what they were dealing with. This pointed to the importance of very great care being exercised by butchers when dressing the carcasses of animals that had died, or which had been slaughtered while in a dying condition, as many people had lost their lives through being inoculated owing to their having slight cuts or abrasions on their arms or hands. When opening such a carcass, particular attention ought always to be paid to the spleen or melt which in this disease becomes greatly enlarged and engorged with blood. All the organs of the body had an inflamed appearance, and the bowels usually contained a dark-looking fluid; the walls of the chest and abdomen appeared to be inflamed in patches, and the blood would be noticed to be very dark and tarry-looking, and did not clot like healthy blood. Such a carcass was unfit for human food. Such a carcass should be kept away from other meat, and the hide should not be placed with the others or allowed to be in contact with them, as this would necessitate the destruction of them all—as happened in a case which recently occurred in the Metropolitan Cattle Market.

He had condemned on post mortem examination 1,000 hogs that he had passed at the ante-mortem examination.

ANIMALS AND BEES PRODUCE WAX.

Some one out West has been prying into the wax business, and finds out that bees, as well as bees, produce wax. The bee has the pull on the beef in honey production. In the wax production line this is what the inquisitive writer has found out:

Bees are by no means the only producers of animal wax, although probably ninety-nine persons out of a hundred would say so if asked.

The very biggest animal in the world is one of the most important wax producers, and a fine wax it is. It is spermaceti, and it is obtained from the head of the sperm whale.

When a sperm whale has been killed and is brought alongside, the first thing that the whalers do after the chains are passed around the flukes to hold the big creature alongside of the whaling ship, is to cut the head from the body.

This head alone weighs several tons, and it is no light job to raise it from the water. Immense tackles are used, and as the whalers, who stand on the whale and on stagings rigged over it, cut through the vertebrae with their keen cutting-out spades other men on the deck of the ship heave and haul on the tackle until the mighty head is clear of the body.

Often a head like that will be so big that while part of it is still in the water the tip of the mouth will be high in the air, as high as the spars of the whaleship.

Then the whalers begin to cut into the head until they open what is known by them as the "case." This contains the spermaceti. It is a beautiful clear, whitest fluid, and it is dipped out with buckets and put into special casks. It is stored away in the hold in a separate place from the whale oil, and it brings a good price at all times, for the demand for spermaceti is unceasing.

The Chinese obtain a great deal of extremely fine wax from a small insect called pela. It lives on trees, and the Chinese cultivate the pela just as other races breed the honey bee. The pela, however, produces nothing except wax.

This insect produces small masses of pure white wax, and it is used by the Chinese and Japanese for making candles to be burned in Buddhist temples. The wax is used also for medicinal purposes.

Another wax insect lives in certain districts of India. It is not propagated as the Chinese pela is, but it produces a very valuable wax, which will be made an article of considerable commercial importance some day.

NEW SHOPS.

A. J. Eatman has opened a meat market at Matanzas, Fla.

M. E. Russell & Co. have opened their new meat market in the Ryder Block, Brockton, Mass.

E. A. Rudger is now in his new meat store in the Crumb-McCord Building, South street, Peekskill, N. Y.

Butcher Shultz is adding a killing floor and an enlargement to his meat business at Partidge, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

E. D. Weikert bought the butcher shop of B. S. Dantet at Waynesboro, Pa. He has now formed a partnership with A. W. Crouse, of Gettysburg.

W. H. Meriweather has purchased J. W. Jones' meat market at Jonesboro, Ala.

Gus Stewart will retire from the meat business at Statesburg, N. Y. He will live at Great Neck, L. I.

Frank Smith now owns the butcher shop in Rawson, Ohio.

S. A. Buckmaster succeeds M. L. Sampson in the butcher business at Hecla, S. D.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

If anyone sees Emil Ackerkneet, the Utica, N. Y., butcher, tell him that his wife wishes to see him too.

The markets of Danbury, Conn., have received police notice to close on Sundays. Bang went the doors.

Swift & Company will open an important packinghouse branch at Moultril, Ga. Jordan Hicks has it in hand.

Paul J. Dasmicke & Son's manufactory of butcher supplies on Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., was burned last Saturday night.

Earl Holler, a young Holly, Mich., butcher, tried suicide last week and failed. He should try Deadman's Curve, New York City, or an automobile.

The Buffalo, N. Y., butchers who failed to pay their market licenses find that the city fathers are in earnest, so they are having sad days in court.

The butchers of Newcastle, Pa., have decided to close on Thursday afternoons during the summer months. The "boss" and the benchmen both need rest.

Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, is going to run a string of butcher shops in England to sell colonial beef and mutton to the British consumers.

The market master of the Western Market, Washington, D. C., says that the District of Columbia Commissioner had no legal right to sell a fish stall for a "bacon stall." There the point rests.

Royal Grocery and Meat Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$3,000, all paid. Stockholders—C. A. Lewis, John G. Schaedler, Nannie L. Lewis and Mary G. Schaedler.

THE SINGER FESTIVAL IN BALTIMORE.

In the week commencing June 14 there will be a great gathering of German singing societies in Baltimore, Md. Thousands of singers will compete in their societies and in their unions of societies for splendid prizes, the principal of which was dedicated by the German Emperor to be competed for by city unions of singers, and is known as the Kaiser Prize. Many butchers belonging to singing societies will no doubt participate in this remarkable event, and Messrs. Ottenheimer Brothers, the well-known dealers in butcher fixtures, machinery and casings, will be pleased to extend all courtesies to the members of the craft. Their offices, 221 South Eutaw street, are open to all visitors, who are invited to make these offices their headquarters during the festival. Many meat men will be there. The occasion is the three-year convocation of the National Saengerfest Association.

BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED.

James Murphy, the well-known meat man of Boston, Mass., died at his home there last week.

George N. Pierce, the prominent butcher of Danbury, Conn., is dead. He was widely esteemed.

Joseph R. Christian, the well-to-do butcher of Valdosta, Ga., has died of pneumonia.

MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE.

George and H. Porter's meat market at Sweetwater, Tex., has been destroyed by fire. Frank Corpening's market was burned at Clarksburg, W. Va., last week.

Charles F. Hutchins, a Lowell (Mass.) butcher, has filed his petition in bankruptcy. No assets.

J. F. Harvard's butcher shop at Hawkinsville, Ga., has been destroyed by fire.

G. G. Carter's meat market at Corry, Pa., was reduced to ashes last week. The locality is called Bear Lake.



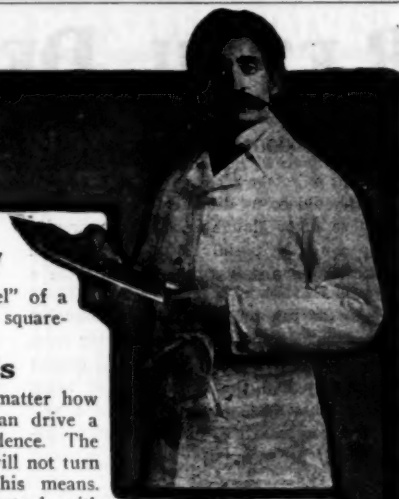
Strikes Squarely

Every butcher knows the "feel" of a good tool—a tool that will strike squarely along the whole edge.

Plumb's Tools

strike squarely and hard. No matter how hard or thick the bone, you can drive a Plumb cleaver into it with confidence. The handle will not bend, the edge will not turn or crack. You know what this means. Save work and worry by buying tools with our trade mark.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Incorporated Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.



AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

Butchers' Day at San Francisco was a great one. Fully 12,000 people turned out to help the 'Friscons have fun, and they all enjoyed it.

The annual convention of the New York State Retail Butchers' Association meets in Buffalo on June 9. About 150 delegates are expected.

The following are the officers of the new Retail Butchers' and Marketmen's Association, of Allegheny County (Pittsburg), Pa.: President, George E. Kurtz, secretary, Max Schlanger; treasurer, George Wehrle. The vice-president is not yet definitely settled. It will fight credit.

The Montreal, Canada, Butchers' Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing half year: Alfred Leduc, president; Jean Lamoureux, vice-president; L. Rodolphe Trudeau, secretary; Hermas Poitras, treasurer; Ferdinand Leroux, assistant treasurer; Joseph Villeneuve, Stanislas Jeannotte and Alfred Leduc, auditors. The following new officers were also elected: Ephrim Renaud, assistant secretary; Ferdinand Bayard, corresponding secretary; Narcisse Pageau and Cleophas Desjardins, directors.

The butchers of New Castle, Ind., have formed "The New Castle Butchers' and Meat Merchants' Protective Association." The object of the association is for mutual protection against bad debts.

INTERNATIONAL BUTCHERS' CONGRESS

1904.

The Butchers' Union of St. Louis took the initiative to arrange a national congress of the butchers of America, to be held on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of July, 1904, in the "Auditorium" on the World's Fair grounds in St. Louis. On May 26th the said Butchers' Union of St. Louis resolved to send invitations to the butchers of Germany, Austria, England, Scotland, Ireland, France and other civilized countries to take part in said Congress and to make it thereby international. The invitation states that preparations are made to tender to guests from abroad a cordial welcome, that especially appropriate preparations are made to demonstrate to foreigners the modern methods of slaughtering and the process of refrigeration as used in the big abattoirs of the country. It is expected that the directors of the World's Fair will up to that time arrange with steamship and railroad companies for reduced rates of fare to and from the city of the Louisiana Purchase World's Fair. Charles W. Koltz, 4134 Ashland avenue, St. Louis, Mo., was appointed as World's Fair Correspondent of the St. Louis Butchers' Union, and is prepared to furnish all desired information.

Some dogs are worth more than any hogs. A man bought one the other day for \$10,000. Yet he was not half as useful as the \$1.50 cur that trotted a \$30 dog power equipment for grinding sausages or churning butter. tem and stick to him.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

190

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GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

The Beef and Provision Drivers' Union of Hudson County will hold its annual picnic at Grand View Park, Hoboken, Saturday evening, June 13.

Fire destroyed the smoke house of the Paterson (N. J.) Smoked Beef and Provision Company a few days ago. Manager Kinsey succeeded in saving the stock on hand.

The Boss Butchers' Association of Jersey City, N. J., have officially asked Judge Hoos to be more severe in his dealing with violators of the Sunday Closing law. The Judge has, heretofore, been a cinch for the Sunday openers.

The Jersey City Boss Butchers' Association will hold its annual picnic at Union Hill Schuetzen Park on Monday, June 29. There will be a calf killing and other contests. There will be lots of fun.

Charles F. Mattlage & Sons, of New York City, has been incorporated to deal in provisions, salt fish and salt. Capital, \$350,000. Directors: C. F. Mattlage, C. H. Mattlage and F. W. Mattlage, of New York City.

The strike of the building trades made it impossible to dispose of the usual meat supply sent East by the Western packers. The surplus which has been stored during the last three weeks is being called upon to make up Kansas City's shortage.

The new Long Island Duck Trust thinks that it is going to have the sole right to dig the shekels out of the customer's pocket at perpetual famine prices. Hence it objects to anybody else lowering prices. The fun of it is that this poultry crowd is endeavoring to enlist public sympathy for itself.

John Powell, the 70-year-old benedict, is suing his baby wife for a divorce because she won't live with him. He has New York City sympathizers. Old maxim: "And old fool."

George Strauss, vice-president of the U. D. B. Co., is off for "Yurrupe." Mr. Strauss goes yearly to Germany for the benefit of his robust constitution and the boys miss his genial smile; also his "full house."

The Boss Butchers' Association of West Hoboken, N. J., had what the boys called a "dandy" time. The "blow out" took place at Fink's Park, Carlstadt. Games, and races and a big bunch of festive events filled in.

Moe Frank, the well known Small Stock slaughterer at 44th street and First avenue, killed as fine a bunch of calves this week as could be found in the woods. Moe takes pride in the fact that he doesn't have to dodge "bob" inspectors these days.

The directors of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company held an important meeting on Tuesday. Something doing. The permit for the abattoir has not yet been granted.

Ed. Baker, Nelson Morris & Co.'s head small stockman, is now at the company's Manhattan Market branch. Mr. Baker is a hustler, and is well liked by the trade.

Abe Newberger, Armour & Co.'s sterling manager at Manhattan Market, is on slim diet, and is getting slim these days. Abe has lost 30 lbs. in six weeks. He's getting rid of meat in two ways. He looks better for his dieting and general pull-in habits.

A runaway horse attached to the delivery wagon of Charlie Debbatt, the Flatbush avenue (Brooklyn) butcher, got scared on Tuesday and tried to knock a Coney Island trolley car off the track at Eighth avenue and 9th street. He bruised up some passengers, but the car stood the shock.

I. Cahn, the prosperous Ninth avenue butcher, has bought the Saalberg market at 107 Amsterdam avenue. Mr. S. has gone to Europe.

The Board of Health made the following meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, June 3, 1903: Beef, 6,500 pounds; veal, 1,110 pounds; mutton, 100 pounds; lamb, 243 pounds; assorted meats, 1,420 pounds; poultry, 733 pounds; pork, 4,165 pounds; total, 14,271 pounds.

A "MOHICAN" AFFAIR.

An Irishman said that "Mohican" means "more hiccin'." An Englishman said, "Naw. Hit's more heatin'." Anyhow John J. Harrington is president of the "Mohican Club," and the famous beef dinner aggregation is going to give a summernight's festival at Sulzer's Harlem River Park on July 31. The tickets are 5½c. There'll be "hiccin'" and "heatin'" —so go.

SMALL STOCK OUTING.

The annual outing and games of the Employees of the S. & S. Co.'s Smallstock department takes place at Zehden's Pavilion, College Point, L. I., July 11. Boats leave East 90th street ferry every hour, and East 34th street ferry every 10 minutes. The tickets are \$2.50 each. The officers of this excellent association are: I. Stiefel, president; J. Gowney, vice-president; H. Goff, treasurer; A. Samuel, secretary. The committee are: H. Zengel, M. A. Carroll and D. Little.

ROTTEN "FACTS."

The New York "Herald" maintains its prestige for ignorance of the meat trade and for stopping city news. Its Monday's issue said that at the foot of East 30th street, Swift & Company "has a small slaughtering establishment where a few hogs are killed." As a matter of fact a few sheep and lamb are killed there instead, but Swift & Co. has a general permit to kill hogs, cattle, sheep, calves and everything else at that place. The "Herald" also says: "Immediately following the incorporation of the National a change of officers took place in the United Dressed Beef Company. As a matter of fact the same officers are in charge that have been running the U. D. B. Co. for years. The only change was the retirement of Treasurer Lewis Samuels, who is crippled with rheumatism, had to retire from business for the sake of his health, and who is now at a watering place in Germany seeking recovery. He was succeeded in the treasurership by Walter Blumenthal, son of Isaac Blumenthal, president of the U. D. B. Co. The same old stuff is running things."

So much, then, for another "Herald" fact. Again. If the butchers are entitled to a permit—and they are—to erect a modern abattoir, why is not Swift & Company? This concern purchased an expensive plot of ground before applying for a permit. Then it applied, like the butchers, and, like them, was refused. If one is to have a permit, the other is at least entitled to a transfer of its permit from one abattoir center to another. Does not another factory mean more competition? and the "Herald" seems to hug that word "competition" so dearly. If the esteemed 36th street paper goes daft on news under its nose, how about facts that are further away?

KILLING CITY FRANKFURTER TRADE.

The banishing of frankfurters and bolognas from most of the 10,000 saloon free lunch counters in Greater New York since the new excise law went into effect has nearly killed the city trade in those commodities. The big packers sell but little of such sausages here. The saloons alone used about 100,000 lbs. of frankfurters and bolognas daily. The aim was to hit and punish the farmers, but the blow strikes elsewhere.

MORRIS & CO.'S NEW QUARTERS.

Morris & Co. have moved to the company's new quarters in the Conron Building, at 14th street and Tenth avenue. The company has room for spreading out. The general offices are excellently arranged, well lighted and look a more befitting home for the big house. Every department has a place and elbow room. On the ground floor are the store and refrigerator rooms. The regiments of carcass stuff can now be seen and appreciated. In the basement is the lard cooler and other storage for such stock as goes there. It is sanitary in the highest sense. An electric elevator does the lifting. Above the spacious general offices are other store rooms. In the general installation is a gem of an emergency freezer. The company moved over on May 30. General Manager Joe Wormser, "Swinger" Ripp, Mr. Myers and the others have just cause to feel at home and to be proud of their new quarters.

INDIANAPOLIS ABATTOIR'S MOVE.

General New York Manager Kosser, of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, has sheared his face and otherwise prepared his visage for the smile of gratification with which he will greet his new box and offices on Tenth avenue, near 14th street. He will move into his handsome quarters on June 15. That is, he will be doing business there on that date. That is the present arrangement.

JOSEPH STERN'S ENLARGEMENTS.

Joseph Stern & Son are now killing on their new floor at the abattoir, Eleventh avenue and 40th street. As soon as the fearful building strike is over this big abattoir concern will put in large new refrigerators on the 40th street side. The business of Joseph Stern & Son has so increased that the present plant will not accommodate the business. The enlarged building and cooler space became a necessity some time ago. This house and its beef have a high repute.

STRIKE'S BURDEN ON MEAT.

The strike is hitting more people than the contractors. The \$4 per day artisans who are now out of work have but little money with which to buy meat. The 165,000 men who are out of work earn about \$500,000 per day, or \$3,000,000 per week in wages. The fresh meat and provision trade has felt the blow. Since this strike began more than \$5,000,000 in wages have been absent from circulation in the meat food line alone. Other lines have also felt the absence of this money of the wage earner.

WEIGHED THE TRIMMINGS.

A lady stood at the counter of a nice butcher shop on Eighth avenue the other day. She bought a steak at 20c. per lb. The butcher took it from the scale and said: "Three pounds, ma'am, eight ounces—70c., ma'am." While she was getting out her purse he began trimming it prior to wrapping the steak up. As he cut here a dark strip, there a chunk of fat and yonder a bone, she looked on. When he raked up the pieces to dash them into their several baskets of "scraps," "clean fat" and "shop bones," she said: "Weigh those scraps for me." He did so. Result, 11 oz. She paid 70 cents for 45 oz. of meat, or about 25c. per lb. in a cut-rate shop.

GREEN AND BLUE STAMPS.

The trading stamp game is waking up livelier than ever. The blue and green styles are the rage. There is a difference in color and some in conditions. The party who gives them out will find that they are not a trade maker, except with the bargain kind of customer, who thinks she has everything in sight.

DESIGNS ON WASHINGTON MARKET.

There is talk of sweeping West Washington Market into the dock plan. Powerful interests will oppose this, but as powerful interests are back of it, it may be a case of table stakes, and the biggest hand wins.

A BUREAU OF "KICKS."

The kicker has an official place in which to kick. It is called the "Bureau of Complaints." The butcher can now walk in and kick the push cart meat pedler while this "pushing" merchant can kick creation and other hard luck substances. The "fat rendering" committee of the Woman's Health Protective Association can kick at the "fat" plants and sundry other nuisances, and the general public can get in a kick on over-ripe corned beef and other beguiling flesh which gets into the home in brown paper parcels. The kicker may appear by phone, in person, by courier, by letter or by other proxy to register a complaint. It is of record that the opening of the new bureau found about half of the population with its feet in the air kicking about something which concerned the other half. The following sample of the genus "kick" is from the blotter of the "Bureau of Information," said to be from one mail delivery:

I beg to advise you that the smoke nuisance is abated. Permit me to express my very hearty approval of the prompt and practical method of your bureau.

The writer thanks you for your promptness and courtesy and assures you it was an agreeable surprise to learn that a tenement house dweller has as even a chance for fair treatment as one who dwells in a brown stone house residence has always had in Brooklyn.

The hydrant has been fixed and is not in better condition than ever. Thanks for your trouble.

I wish to thank you for the prompt attention which you have given my complaint in regard to the curb in front of my residence.

Accept my thanks and hearty congratulations on the result of the letter you sent to Mr. ———. It has had the desired effect.

I beg to advise you that the property owners on upper Hendrix street have agreed to do the flagging themselves, and I am very glad that Mr. Rooney has brought this about without the red tape of a contract.

For over a week past there has been a decided change for the better in the matter of our electric lights, and this makes me feel that your office has not been an unnecessary creation.

The people of this block, for whom I think I can speak, thank you very much for your promptness in abating the fence nuisance. The fence has been repaired and the neighborhood is much improved.

The noise I complained of has almost entirely ceased and I think there will be no more cause for complaint.

On behalf of my neighbors and myself I thank you for the promptness with which you had the vacant lot I complained of fenced.

I beg to thank you for your prompt attention to my complaint, and inform you that the street obstruction has been removed.

I am extremely obliged to you for your promptness in having my complaint so satisfactorily arranged.

I and my neighbors send you our sincere thanks for having the work of the stone crushing machine stopped during the night.

I wish to thank you for your promptness in the matter of my complaint, not only for myself, but others, and if there be further need for your services in this or in other matters, I shall write you again.

I beg leave to thank you for your efforts in securing a flagman for the crossing I complained of and I gratefully acknowledge the excellent work you have done in the matter.

The New York citizen proves to be a live wire. The postman kicks against the heavy mail. He will get tired when the meat kicks begin to get in on him. Kick and feel good.

SELLING FROZEN MUTTON.

There is a meat matter which may now be drawn to the attention of butchers and others. It is the simple question of frozen mutton. A lot of mutton is frozen when still in cheap and dragged forth when prices go up, as at the present time. This mutton looks nice when first exposed, but it soon goes black in the shop and goes bad sooner in the home. It may be a bit cheaper, but it creates such dissatisfaction with the cus-

tomers as to cause a decided loss of trade to the market. The trouble is the improper defrosting of the meat. Mutton is a delicate product, and has to be handled carefully. Most city butchers do not know this frozen stuff from the other at first, and hope to maintain sales on its tenderness. It looks badly and sells badly. Watch it.

A CHANGED MAN.

W. C. Wellman is at it again. He is agitating for a 10-hour day for meat trade employees. Not many days ago this same man was opposed to unionism and strikes. He was also opposed to an agitator being paid to agitate. He's not a millionaire by all the thousands. Things do change.

A FISH STORY.

The New York "Sun" says that a Tacoma company proposes to freeze live salmon in blocks of ice, ship them to New York and bring them back to life again. It is said that experiments have demonstrated the fact that freezing of live fish in this manner is possible, provided the temperature of the fish is not far below the freezing point, and certain conditions be complied with in resuscitation.—*Canadian Grocer*.

MEAT EATERS LAUGH AT FISH.

The people who eat meat all the days in the week do not have to take stage fright because Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson says that eating fish causes leprosy. The eminent physician forgets that fishermen do not get leprosy and that whole nations, or part of them, are traditional fish eaters. They live on fish. The lepers are people usually who do not eat much fish. Fast Fridays need not disturb the consciences of the city folk who go in for a bit of brain food once a week. The doctor is a bit off.

BUTCHERS' OFFICERS.

At the last meeting of the Queens Borough Retail Butchers' Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. C. Sluiter; first vice-president, Thomas Dowling; second vice-president, Geo. Bruel; secretary, Geo. W. Pople; financial secretary, Philip Ferris, Sr.; treasurer, Chas. Fairbrother; corresponding secretary, William C. Foadick; sergeant-at-arms, Philip Ferris, Jr.; executive committee, George Bruel, A. Gondick and William Fairbrother.

BENCHMEN'S BIG OUTING.

If you have forgotten the fact that the big picnic and outing of the Benchmen's Association of Manhattan and the Bronx takes place on June 14, at Brommer's Park, Willis avenue and 133d street, you should not. That will be a most enjoyable time. The tickets are only 25 cents and there's \$1 of enjoyment. Ask George Pfahler, Jr., if it is not. There will be a big crowd and lots of fun, so go.

ABATTOIR PERMITS.

The Board of Health on Wednesday granted the application of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Co. for a permit to build an abattoir at 39th and 40th streets and 11th avenue. The Board held a long session, at which all of the applications for permits then before it were considered. The request of Swift & Company for a transfer of their permit at the foot of East 39th street, to 1st avenue and 45th street, was definitely refused. The Wallabout Basin permit matter of Ben May et al. will be considered Wednesday. It is pretty certain that this permit will also be denied. The N. Y. B. Dressed Meat Company's officials are, naturally, rejoicing at their good fortune, while the others are wondering what it all means. Swift & Company have filed plans with the Building Department for a six-story abattoir at 45th street and First avenue.

The Retail Butchers' Associations all over the country closed for half a day on May 30. The Sunday closing laws made it impossible to close for a whole day, as Sunday was May 31. They observed in New York City also.

MORTGAGES, BILLS & SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures
The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Ahamowitz, M., 209 E. 7th, to Regal Mfg. Co.	\$40
Bolochin, J., 504 E. 16th, to A. Schreckinger	37
Stromberg, D., 38 Ludlow, to N. Gabah Thalman & Gimeberg, 234 and 236 E. 14th, to F. Lesser.....	50
	300

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Frank & Co., 4911 5th ave., to H. Freuhold	400
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Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

G. Leber & Stern, 16 Market, to M. Braunstein	500
Katz, Saul, 259 E. 7th, to A. E. Golding. Schneider, L., 111 Lewis, to M. Mecahnick	65
	100
Schneider, L., 111 Lewis, to M. Mecahnick	100
Weinstock & Koppel, 57 Willett, to P. Epstein	100
Wehmeier & Semken, 535 Hudson, to H. Boehning	800
Brummell & Angelo, 98 3d ave., to Blecker & H.	150
Freedman, L., 86 2nd ave., to Cafe Central	1,000
Hochberg, M., 177 Rivington, to H. Pasternak	110
Halpern & Cohen, 69 Clinton, to D. Barrok	116
Klein & Bober, 282 E. Houston, to M. Zimmermann	1,000
Kohl, Gan & Crentz, 309 Bowery, to S. Sievers	300
Krist, E., 570 10th ave., to G. Bussmann Lifschitz, L. and F., 5 N. Moore, to S. Morgenstein	30
Machenske, M., 229 3d ave., to H. Julian Polansky, Joe, 49 Bowery, to Charles Polansky	1,750
Rober & Klein, 282 E. Houston, to A. Weiss	1,550
Riggs Rest Co., 120 and 122 University place, to H. Schlosser	6,000
Rosenberg, D., 34 Gt. Jones, to C. J. Brody	200
Schneider, A., 180 Chrystie, to Levin S. & H.	99
Wick, J. & J., Jr., 5 Cooper square, to J. C. Winkelman	2,700

Bills of Sale.

Brody & Goldenberg, 34 Gt. Jones, to D. Rosenberg	700
Cannova, A., 502 1st ave., to Spinella & Broona	500
Cafe Central, 86 2d ave., to L. Freedman Hirschhuth, F., 226 E. 109th, to A. Sabinson	1,500
	125
Light, Barnet, 274 E. 3d, to Yetta Light Steuer, Aug., 32 Church, to H. Steuer..	250
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BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Jarrow, P., Willoughby, to Com. Credit Co.	50
Struhs, H., Nostrand ave., and Fenimore, to M. D. Doacher	1,450
Stegman, H. F., 843 De Kalb ave., to H. Westphal	200

Bills of Sale.

Borges, D., 746 Flushing ave., to J. Kann.	nom.
Quinn, S., 245 11th, to J. F. Meyes....	1,000

